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ANOTHER FUNERAL IN CROATIA — Croatian national guardsmen, one holding a rifle behind the crucifix, mourning a comrade who was killed in the village of Kijaci near Split. In Vukovar, meanwhile, residents left basement shelters to discover the horrors left behind after three months of war. Page 2.

U.S. to Bypass Moscow in Latest Food Aid Package

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has decided to give the Soviet Union about \$1.5 billion in additional food aid and to channel it directly to the 12 remaining republics rather than to the central government in Moscow, marking a new stage in the evolution of U.S.-Soviet relations, according to administration officials.

Although President George Bush has spoken recently of increasing ties with the Soviet republics, the food-aid package would represent the first formal economic agreement between the U.S. government and the increasingly independent republics. The decision underscores the ad-

ministration's recognition of the disintegration of the Soviet Union's central government.

[The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Tuesday that several "open questions" remained about the additional aid package, including how to distribute the

Shevardnadze returns as foreign minister. Page 7.

assistance, but that a formal announcement of the program would be made "within the next two or three weeks." The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

The aid would be significantly less than the Soviets had requested, disappointing farm-state lawmakers on Capitol

Hill who had hoped for a burgeoning new market for their states' products.

The assistance — a combination of U.S. government loans for the purchase of American grain, direct shipments of food and technical assistance for food production and distribution — would go to the republics, while the Kremlin would play a coordinating role, the officials said. Each of the republics would have to pledge to repay the loans, the officials said.

Mr. Bush had previously been reluctant to deal with the republics partially out of fear of undermining President

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Offer From G-7: A Year of Debt Relief and a Bridge Loan

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Group of Seven industrialized nations proposed a one-year moratorium Tuesday on interest payments on the Soviet Union's mounting foreign debt. Prime Minister Valeriy Maravich of Moldova said. Financial experts from the world's seven richest democracies also offered the cash-strapped Soviet Union a \$1 billion bridge loan, Mr. Maravich said.

The offers were made after eight Soviet republics ac-

cepted responsibility for repaying the foreign debt, which is estimated to be as high as \$81 billion.

From other republics — Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Ukraine — declined to make a firm and immediate commitment on debt repayment.

Mr. Maravich said officials from the eight consenting republics, the G-7 and the Soviet foreign trade bank would meet on Wednesday to discuss the possible debt deferral and the bridge loan.

A bridge loan would provide the Soviet Union with financing to meet its short-term debt obligations. It would likely have to be repaid next year.

David C. Mulford, undersecretary of the U.S. Treasury for international affairs, said that the talks this week between the republics and the G-7 nations on the Soviet debt had been "extremely slow," but that there had been

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A Gloom Overtakes Germany

Industrial Giant Faces an Eroding Competitive Edge

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Year after year German industrialists complain about wages, taxes and regulations. And year after year they seem to outperform nearly every one else as exporters.

But this year the usual complaints seem to have a distinctly gloomier and more nervous edge. The tide of East Asian imports is steadily rising, unions are putting in some of their highest wage demands on record and interest rates are nearly at record levels.

In addition, German industrialists are being relentlessly jawboned by the government to invest in new production facilities for Eastern Germany, even as many are moving or thinking about moving more of their production out of Germany altogether.

"There is a change of mood which extends beyond the usual cynical pessimism about the economy," said the Federal Association of German Industry in its most recent commentary.

Heinrich Weiss, president of the association, put it even more bluntly: "At a time when world markets are being newly divided, we have the worst cards in years. Our competitiveness is in danger and we are already largely uncompetitive as an investment site."

Outsiders and union chiefs are quick to point out that Germany is still the world's largest exporter. "If life is really so difficult for the Germans," said Warren Oliver, economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew in London, "they would not be the large exporters that they are."

Even if Germany's claim to mass markets is certain to keep eroding, the country will keep pressing its strong suits in high-tech niches such as laser technology, optics, high-performance chemicals, environmental equipment and printing machines, some of which will be produced in new state-of-the-art plants in Eastern Germany.

Jürgen Röhrig, manager at Barclays de Zotte Wold in Frankfurt, said, "There will continue to be a focus on areas where value is added or where Germany already has carved out a strong market, rather

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Stock Market Resumes Its Fall As U.S. Trade Deficit Worsens

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A wider trade deficit for September, reported Tuesday, showed more vulnerability in the U.S. economy. Wall Street prices swung nervously down in a broad selloff. And the Bush administration tried to play down economic problems.

The Commerce Department said the trade deficit increased by 4 percent in September, to \$6.79 billion, the largest deficit in six months, as exports fell and a 10 percent surge in consumer goods bolstered imports overall by 3.2 percent. Some economists said the imports were mainly left to pile up on the shelves.

President George Bush's Economic Policy Council, a cabinet-level group, met at the White House to discuss ways of jump-starting the economy, although no concrete program was expected immediately. Mr. Bush had said Monday that he saw no need for hasty action because of "some fairly good fundamentals" in the economy.

His chief economist, Michael Boskin, meanwhile, said that he had no quarrel with a newsletter consensus of private economists gathered by Blue Chip Economic Indicators that forecast fourth-quarter growth at an annual rate of only 1.9 percent, which would represent a slight slowdown from growth during the summer quarter.

Data like this knocked the optimism out of Wall Street last week and deflated it again Tuesday. After recouping almost 30 points Monday from Friday's 120-point drop, the Dow Jones Industrial Average plunged by 65 points during

the morning, then gained about 10 and stabilized during lunchtime. It resumed a drift downward during the afternoon to a total loss of 75 and broke below 2,900 points.

The Dow then regained about half its losses late in the day as program traders came back in. It closed down 41.82 points, at 2,930.90.

Instead of serving as a haven for stock investors, long-term bonds weakened, with the yield on 30-year Treasuries jumping to 7.91 percent from 7.85 percent. Long-term rates rose on fears that a disorganized U.S. government would lose control of policy during an election year. Some observers reported that Japanese investors were selling zero-coupon Treasury bonds, with one theory that they were raising money to cover losses in futures on Japanese stocks.

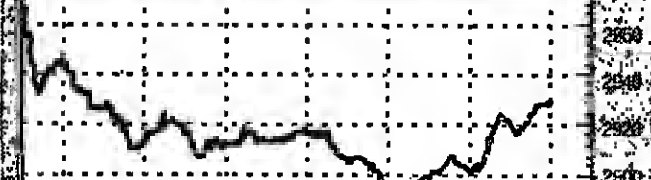
Money flowed into the perceived safe haven of short-term Treasuries. Two-year note yields fell to 5.50 percent from 5.53 percent on Monday as prices edged up. The 2.41-percentage-point discrepancy between 30- and two-year bond yields was reported to be near the record differential since regular 30-year Treasury bond auctions began in the late 1970s.

Most European stock markets closed lower. Paris was hit the hardest, with a 2.39 percent fall, a reaction to the weak Wall Street opening and the Monday increase in French interest rates that had knocked almost 3 percent off prices. Earlier, most Asian markets rose, although the Nikkei 225 in Tokyo slipped 0.31 percent, following

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The Dow: Slipping and Sliding

Tuesday trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Dow Jones Industrial Average.



1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

10,000 12,000 14,000 16,000 18,000 20,000 22,000 24,000 26,000 28,000 30,000

International Herald Tribune

Uneasy Pakistan Stalls In a Storm of Discord

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Each time a passenger plane begins its glide toward this capital's airport, a flight attendant says, "We shall be landing soon, God willing." The invocation, while perhaps unnerving to travelers more inclined to put their faith in the pilot's training, is heard increasingly here, just one sign of the divisions that afflict this country.

Little more than three years since a return to democratic government, Pakistan is caught in a spiral of increasing lawlessness. It is at war in all but name with India. A conflict between a resurgent Islamic clergy and an urban, Western-educated elite undermines efforts to forge a consensus on how Pakistan will approach the 21st century.

The government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is bedeviled by gossip, barraged by accusations of venality, castigated by the opposition and threatened by a final rupture of cordiality with the United States.

In 12 months in office, Mr. Sharif has defied his detractors with

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Waite, Back Home, Is Silent About His Meetings With North

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LYNEHAM, England — With a passionate call for the release of all hostages in the Middle East, Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, returned Tuesday in a driving rainstorm to a joyful reunion with family and friends.

But he carefully avoided all mention of the mystery of why his Muslim extremist captors had held him

Sutherland says he expects all hostages to be freed soon. Page 2. Was Waite's captivity the result of a twisted image? Page 2.

for 1,763 days, amid growing controversy about whether his mediation efforts had been "used" and compromised by President Ronald Reagan's national security aide, Oliver L. North, in his secret attempts to free the hostages by selling arms to Iran.

After descending from the plane that brought him to Lyneham Royal Air Force Base from Cyprus, Mr. Waite, 52, looking alert and fit, mounted an improvised podium inside a hangar to thank the crowd, which included British government and church officials, air force personnel, dependents, and journalists.

"From the bottom of my heart, thank you for turning out on such

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Thomas M. Sutherland hugging his wife, Jean, at a U.S. hospital in Germany on Tuesday. His former cellmate, Terry Waite, waved to friends upon his return to England.



Kiosk

A Dramatic Policy Shift by Tehran

TEHRAN (WP) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani, asserting Iran's new ambition to become a leading power among developing countries, unveiled a dramatic shift toward a free market economy on Tuesday and urged poor nations to take similar bold steps to redress "grave inequities" in world living standards.

In a major policy address, Mr. Rafsanjani said Iran would seek to remove government controls on investment and production in a bid to open up its economy to the outside world. He said the Islamic republic would soon open a stock exchange, deregulate banking and foreign trade, and vastly expand private ownership.

General News
Western officials cited new ex-

Dow Jones	The Dollar
2,931.57	DM 1.5985
Down	Pound 1.7985
41.15	Yen 128.85
	FF 5.4575

Spin on Cadillac's Dream: Buyers Galore but Will They Wait?

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It would seem like an automaker's dream: Customers standing in lines for a new car. Cadillac executives have longed to see those lines for years, but now that they have them, such strong demand is a mixed blessing.

Car buyers who are getting their first look at the redesigned 1992 Cadillac Seville and Eldorado luxury cars, which went on sale in late September, are as enthusiastic about them as auto writers were in the summer.

Despite a wait of up to three months, customers are placing orders — some without even taking a test drive.

The cars — priced from \$32,500 to \$38,500 — are luring important owners, as well as the younger drivers that Cadillac needs to replace its graying customers, who on average are 63 years old.

But the introduction has not been trouble free. The cars, especially the premium models, are in short supply, which Cadillac attributes to the painstakingly slow start-up of its assembly line while the company tries to ensure that the cars are perfect.

Still, some reports of defects are cropping up from dealers and customers. And some dealers are worried that a long wait will cause customers to give up and buy a different car.

The shortage means Cadillac is unable to deliver cars while public interest is at its highest, said Susan Jacobs of Jacobs Automotive, a consulting firm in Little Falls, New Jersey. "When you succeed in drawing people into the showroom," she said, "you have to be able to capitalize and start building word of mouth and the cars' visibility on the road."

None of this bothered Ted Baily, 46, a resident of Newport Beach, California, who runs an executive search firm. He chose a Seville STS, the sportier and

more expensive Seville version, over Toyota's Lexus and Mazda's 929 luxury sedan. He said he preferred the Seville's smooth ride, roomy interior and styling.

"It's not looking a little bit like a big Corvette," he said. He has usually owned European cars, like a Mercedes-Benz, a BMW and a Porsche, but with all the talk of trade imbalances, "I wanted to buy an American car," he said.

So there is something for the General Motors Corp. to smile about this year, even as it rolls up its worst loss in history. Although Cadillac accounts for less than 10 percent of GM's sales this year, and the Eldorado and Seville are a slender 1.5 percent of the total, attracting young, well-heeled buyers is a tremendous psychological boost.

Dealers say the buyers of the new cars are generally in their 40s and 50s, and as many as 40 percent of them are trading in import cars to drive off in a Cadillac.

Mercedes-Benz executives said they were not surprised by the initial success of the new Cadillac models. "We thought we had never seen a Cadillac as understated and tastefully done as the Cadillac Seville," said Kenneth J. Moriarty, general manager of strategic marketing for Mercedes-Benz of North America.

But Mr. Moriarty said that his company was not likely to lose sales to Cadillac, in part because of the Seville's comparatively softer ride.

The new models have also struck a chord with Japanese drivers. When the cars were shown in late September at a reception held by Yanase, which distributes GM products in Japan, 30 of the roughly 400 guests placed orders that evening for the cars. Yanase has already ordered 50 percent more Seville and Eldorado than it sold in the 1991 model year.

Both Cadillac's new Seville and its Eldorado

See CADDY, Page 8

Survivors of Vukovar Creep Out and Discover the Horror

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

VUKOVAR, Yugoslavia—Liberalism in central Vukovar presented a fine display Tuesday of what Serbian forces have done to wrest this town away from the breakaway republic of Croatia.

Lying in the square were a puppy, an old woman under a plaid blanket and a chubby man staring at the sky. All were dead.

A Serbian irregular soldier, wearing a newly liberated white hockey helmet and a fringed crimson scarf and shouldering a machine-gun, pedaled past a burning

apartment building on a child's bicycle. He smiled broadly, flashed a V-for-victory sign and steered carefully to avoid corpses.

There did not appear to be one roof, door or wall in the town without pockmarks or gaping holes from bullets, artillery shells or bombs. Not one building appeared inhabitable or repairable. Nearly every tree had been reduced to splinters by shells.

The thoroughness of the destruction of Vukovar, which until August had been a picturesque town of 50,000 beside the Danube River, is difficult to describe or fathom.

The town was demolished as it became a nationalist icon for both sides in the five-month-old civil war between Serbs and Croats.

The republic of Serbia, supporting a guerrilla force and backed by the federal army, was embarrassed that it could not quickly take this town away from Croatia.

Vukovar was the final piece needed for Serbian forces to consolidate control of a swath of Croatian territory on the west side of the Danube. Serbian forces and the army claimed they had to take this land away from Croatia in order to

protect the ethnic Serbian inhabitants.

The government of Croatia, meanwhile, made Vukovar its highest war priority. For many Croats, defense of the town became a symbol of the independence that the republic proclaimed in June.

Last week the Croats ran out of ammunition. Except for a few small pockets of resistance the Croats surrendered unconditionally on Monday.

The ethnically mixed residents of this town, Croat and Serb, as well as Hungarian, Ukrainian, Czech

and Ruthenian, continued Tuesday to crawl out of cellars where they have been spending most of the last three months. The exodus began slowly on Monday, as the sound of explosions diminished.

The survivors, many of them elderly couples or women with small children, walked slowly down fire-blackened, rubble-lined streets. As they waited for army trucks to take them away to refugee centers, their eyes registered exhaustion, fear and disbelief.

"Twenty-six grenades fell in my backyard," said Peter Kalina, 60, a Croat who had been hiding in the

cellar of a neighbor, a Serb. He said that Serbs and Croats had lived together in the same cellar without suspicion or rancor. As he spoke, his wife, Theresa, wept noisily and clutched at his hand.

"We ate hard and canned food," he said. "Water was the big problem. It was a terrible time."

It appeared Tuesday that the federal army was sticking to an agreement in which it had promised Croatia that civilian women, children and the elderly would be treated properly and allowed to go where they wanted.

Waite's Captivity: The Result of a Tainted Image?

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

LONDON—Since disappearing in Beirut in January 1987 while on a mission to win freedom for Western hostages, Terry Waite, the emissary for the Church of England who was freed Monday, has been regarded as a special case among his fellow captives.

To many, his captivity seemed the cruelest of all the injustices of Lebanon's sectarian strife, for he was a man of peace who had gone to Beirut on behalf of others, only to end up as a hostage himself, abducted by the very people with whom he had gone to negotiate.

While others such as Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press, have been held longer, none commanded Mr. Waite's high public profile. That fact made the 52-year-old church envoy especially valuable to his Islamic captors in their effort to force Israel and the West to meet their demands.

But along the way, there have also been questions as to whether Mr. Waite was, perhaps unwittingly, a victim of circumstances that tainted him in the eyes of Islamic militants, and that might have led to their decision to seize him and later accuse him of being a spy.

According to one report, published in The Wall Street Journal only a month before he was taken hostage, Mr. Waite had been assigned a role, perhaps without his knowledge, in an unsuccessful plan by Oliver L. North of the U.S. national security staff, in cooperation with Iranian and Israeli officials, to deliver money and military spare parts to Iran, in return for the release of hostages.

Mr. Waite denied that he was involved in any way with dealings in arms or money. But at the same time, he would neither confirm nor deny reports that he had had several meetings with Mr. North, saying only that it was his responsibility to meet with anyone who might help win the hostages' freedom.

Mr. North, then lieutenant colonel, sent a memo dated Dec. 9, 1985, the day after his return from a trip to London, to his superior, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, and to Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald

Reagan's national security adviser. In it, he described Mr. Waite as "our only access to events in Lebanon."

The memo was one of several mentioning Mr. Waite that were published in February 1987 as part of former Senator John G. Tower's report to Mr. Reagan on the Iran-contra affair, after Mr. Waite disappeared in Beirut. According to other published reports, which cited U.S. officials, Mr. Waite's travels to and from Lebanon had been made with the help of American helicopters.

There have been questions as to whether Mr. Waite was, perhaps unwittingly, a victim of circumstances that corrupted him in the eyes of Islamic militants, and that might have led to their decision to seize him.

Fearing that the disclosures from Washington might taint Mr. Waite in the eyes of Islamic militants, and concerned at the ascendancy of hard-liners among the pro-Iranian militia, British officials sought to discourage Mr. Waite from returning to Beirut in January 1987.

According to government officials, John Gray, the British ambassador to Lebanon, called on Mr. Waite in London in late December 1986 and told him that the security situation in Beirut was deteriorating and that his safety could no longer be assured. Later, other government officials in London said they had bluntly told Mr. Waite that his mission was ill-conceived and could jeopardize the lives of the hostages.

By then, however, Mr. Waite seemed convinced that he was indispensable to a hostage release.

How much he was responsible, therefore, for what later

happened, is not clear. But he did leave behind a confidential letter in which he advised the archbishop of Canterbury that he should disappear, neither money nor people should be offered in exchange.

In the months after Mr. Waite's capture, groups in Lebanon and Tehran said he had been spying on behalf of Western governments in an attempt to learn where the hostages were being held.

Two months after he disappeared, Tehran radio even reported that when Mr. Waite was seized, he was carrying a tiny concealed electronic device that would enable Western intelligence agencies to track his whereabouts whenever he entered Beirut's labyrinthine underground, usually blindfolded and in the company of armed guards.

The idea that Mr. Waite was working for anyone other than the Church of England—or had even been equipped with secret electronic transmitters—has been ridiculed by his friends and family.

Mr. Waite, a tall, bearded man with a disarmingly gentle manner, had been traveling in and out of the Middle East for several years, acting as an emissary of the archbishop of Canterbury in humanitarian missions aimed at securing the hostages' release.

In 1981, he persuaded the Iranians to release three Anglican missionaries who were held prisoner in the aftermath of the revolution in Iran. Then in 1984, he traveled to Libya, where he negotiated with Moammar Gadhafi for the release of four Britons.

In Lebanon, Mr. Waite was credited in the mid-1980s with helping secure the release of at least three American hostages. Benjamin Weir was freed in September 1985; the Reverend Lawrence M. Jenko, a Catholic priest, and David P. Jacobsen, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, were released in 1986.

But after Mr. Waite's arms-sale plan was revealed that November, it became apparent that all three men had been set free wholly or largely because Iran had received shipments of missiles and anti-tank weapons from the United States. Each of the three releases occurred hours after an arms shipment had been unloaded in Iran.

FREE: Waite, Back on Home Soil, Remains Silent About His Meetings With Oliver North

(Continued from page 1)

an awful day, but a typically English day," he said.

Mr. Waite delivered a message British government officials said was intended both for his Hezbollah captors and the government of Israel, which is holding a cleric from the Islamic group until it gets word on the fate of some missing Israeli soldiers.

Mr. Waite said Hezbollah also pledged to release his former cellmate, Terry A. Anderson. The Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut, by the end of this month.

Mr. Anderson, who was kidnapped in March 1985, is the longest-held Western hostage in Lebanon.

Mr. Waite and Thomas M. Sutherland, an American who had been held for more than six years, were freed Monday and taken to Damascus, from where Mr. Waite was flown to spend the night at a British base in Cyprus. Mr. Sutherland, 60, was flown to a U.S. military hospital in Germany for medical tests and a reunion with his family.

Mr. Waite said that Hezbollah also told him that "it was hoped" two German hostages captured in 1989 would be freed by the end of this year.

Robert Runcie, who was Archbishop of Canterbury when Mr. Waite disappeared in Beirut in January 1987, suggested in interviews that his aide, and the Anglican church, had been "used" by American officials.

Rupert Allason, a member of Parliament who writes under the name Nigel West, also charged in an article in The Times of London on Tuesday that the CIA had tried to use Mr. Waite to free its captured station chief in Beirut, William Buckley, who was later killed.

Mr. North met "at least five times, in London, New York and

Zurich," with Mr. Waite, according to Mr. Allason.

Lord Runcie acknowledged that he had discovered that Mr. North had been a member of an American church group that persuaded him to "virtually second" Mr. Waite to what he called "the American church" on his last mission to Beirut.

"He always justified the American involvement," Lord Runcie said. "It was 'Look, I can't get the transport or arrange the security I need without them.'"

"I was convinced that he would never allow himself to act as their agent," Lord Runcie told the Press Association.

Mr. North, in a British television interview, denied Mr. Allason's assertion that Mr. Waite knew about the arms-for-hostages negotiations. Mr. North also denied a report by the BBC that in a meeting with Mr. Waite in London in November 1986, he had given the church easy access to a signaling device to use in case he was captured.

But Howard Teicher, another former member of the White House national security staff, told the BBC that Mr. Waite had been "a bit of a fall guy," negotiating for American hostages but unaware of Mr. North's dealings with the Iranians.

Mr. North said that he felt "personally responsible" that he had not tried harder to warn Mr. Waite against going back to Lebanon in

Sutherland Foresees Release of Others Soon

By Ferdinand Protzman

New York Times Service

WIESBADEN, Germany—Weary but undaunted, Thomas M. Sutherland arrived in Germany early Tuesday after spending more than six years chained in a mosquito-infested cell and said that his Shiite Muslim captors would soon release all the Western hostages being held in Lebanon.

They should be coming out shortly," he said on arrival at a U.S. military hospital here. Holding hostages "has become an embarrassment" to his former captors, Mr. Sutherland said. "They realize it doesn't pay."

Mr. Sutherland, 60, is a naturalized American citizen, born in Scotland. He was dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut when he was seized by pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists on June 9, 1985, as he was returning from a trip to the United States.

He had not seen his wife, Jean, until Tuesday. She arrived here around midnight, as did his 31-year-old daughter Kit.

"I never felt so wonderful in all my life as I feel now, it's just wonderful," he said. Presented with a bouquet of flowers, Mr. Sutherland smiled broadly and said, "I haven't seen flowers in six and a half years."

Mr. Sutherland spoke after arriving at the military hospital at Lindsey Air Station, where he will be given a medical checkup and be debriefed.

President George Bush telephoned Mr. Sutherland on Tuesday to wish him well following his release, Reuters reported from Washington.

He said his captors told him that the American hostages Joseph James Cicippio and Alann Stoen would be released "in a couple of days."

"I'm very sorry I couldn't bring Terry Anderson, my colleague, with me. They assured us that he would be freed by the end of the month," he said.

Terry A. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, is the longest-held Western hostage. He is expected to be among the last freed.

Heinrich Strübing and Thomas Kempton, German aid workers, have also been held hostage in Lebanon since May 1989. Mr. Sutherland said he was confident that United Nations negotiators were still working for their release.

Israel Wants Full Deal

Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem

Senior Israeli officials said Tuesday they were counting on an ultimate Middle East hostage deal to include the return of Israeli servicemen missing in Lebanon, or at least information on their whereabouts.

Their remarks suggested that some concern had set in here that the missing Israelis might get lost in the shuffle as hopes rise for a swift release of the remaining Western hostages in Lebanon.

From Israel's standpoint, the United States, Britain and other Western countries are focused primarily on bringing home their own nationals. Israelis say that an abrupt end to the hostage saga, while certainly good news for the West, might mean that their own servicemen would be quickly forgotten.

Meeting with U.S. officials Tuesday, Foreign Minister David Levy urged that United Nations mediators and others involved in hostage talks "continue their efforts without any discrimination until all have been set free."

AIDS May Alter Policies on Drugs

Agence France Press

PARIS—The spread of AIDS has forced governments to soften their hard-line attitude to drug abuse and give greater priority to prevention, Christopher Luckett, a senior official in the Council of Europe, told an international conference here Tuesday.

"To want simple and fast solutions in dealing with drugs is to behave the same way as a drug abuser," he told the Conference on Urban Security, Drug Abuse and Crime Prevention, grouping 1,700 delegates from 60 countries.

Meanwhile, Philippe Robert, chairman of the conference's scientific committee, said that theories based on research in several countries showed that criminal behavior and imprisonment preceded drug abuse and not the opposite, as is commonly believed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bankruptcy for German Communists

BERLIN (Reuters)—Germany's remaining communists, relegating the position of a fringe opposition party and battered by fraud scandals, face bankruptcy and possible dissolution, the party leader, Gregor Gysi, said Tuesday.

The Party of Democratic Socialism, successor of the Socialist Unity party toppled in the East German revolution of 1989 that led to German reunification, has debts of more than 300 million Deutsche marks (\$150 million), Mr. Gysi said.

"I am obliged by law to file a petition for insolvency because of the confront insurmountable debts," said Mr. Gysi, a human rights lawyer and the former East German leader. He said the party would formally declare whether to file for bankruptcy within the next week.

Payload Glitch Delays Shuttle Launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP)—NASA called off Tuesday's launch of the space shuttle Atlantis because of a problem with the satellite on board. Officials predicted a delay of a week.

Defense Department officials said the trouble centered on a guidance unit on a rocket attached to the \$300 million missile-warning satellite. The rocket is needed to boost the satellite from the shuttle's orbit to a new orbit 22,300 miles (36,150 kilometers) from Earth. The launch director, Bob Sieck, said workers would replace the guidance unit with a spare.

Mission managers scrubbed the flight about 10 A.M., or nine hours before the scheduled 6:51 P.M. liftoff. The cancellation took place half an hour before fueling was to begin.

Bush Veto Holds on Abortion Advice

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress failed Tuesday to override President George Bush's veto of a bill to block the administration's ban on abortion counseling at federally funded clinics. It was the 24th straight time Mr. Bush has made a veto hold.

The House voted, 276 to 156, to override the measure, 12 votes short of the two-thirds majority necessary. The outcome was a blow to the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, who had predicted the first successful override during Mr. Bush's administration.

At issue was a \$205 billion spending bill that included a provision blocking for one year the administration's ban on counseling about abortion clinics that receive federal funds. As he vetoed the bill, Mr. Bush said he was not trying to restrict counseling for pregnant women.

Noriega Aide Says Ortega Got Payoffs

MIAMI (AP)—Mamuel Antonio Noriega helped Colombian cocaine barons buy off the Sandinista government of Nicaragua in 1984 and among those receiving payment was Nicaragua's then-president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a former Noriega aide has testified.

The Medellin drug ring paid Mr. Noriega \$10 million—\$500,000 per shipment—to protect drug flights from Panama to the United States in the early 1980s. Ricardo Blomick, a former Panamanian envoy in Washington, testified at the trial of Mr. Noriega, the former Panamanian dictator, on charges of drug trafficking and racketeering.

Appearing as a prosecution witness Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Blomick testified that Mr. Noriega also had assisted the Medellín ring in its dealings with Mr. Ortega and the Sandinistas. "Are you saying the cartel paid Daniel Ortega?" a Noriega defense attorney, Enrique Rumbao, asked Mr. Blomick on cross-examination Tuesday. "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Blomick. But he said he did not know any details of the arrangement, which he heard about from a leader of the Medellín ring, Pablo Escobar Gaviria.

Earthquake Jolts Tokyo and Suburbs

TOKYO (Reuters)—An earthquake measuring 4.9 on the Richter scale shook Tokyo and surrounding areas on Tuesday, forcing trains to stop and airports to be closed.

The quake, centered about 50 miles (80 kilometers) under Tokyo Bay, jolted buildings fairly strongly for several seconds at 5:24 P.M. It was the strongest felt in Tokyo since June 1990, but there were no reports of casualties.

The shinkansen "bullet" trains were halted for 13 minutes. Other commuter trains stopped for up to 80 minutes in the capital while workmen checked the tracks. Haneda Airport was closed for about 20 minutes to allow safety checks, an airport official said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rail, Air and Gasoline Strikes in Italy

ROME (Reuters)—Travelers in Italy face widespread disruption after gasoline station owners and railroad and airport workers called separate strikes this week.

The stations closed down Monday evening and are to reopen Saturday morning. The owners want the government to reduce taxes on their revenue. At the same time, the union of Italian airport workers has called an eight-hour stoppage for Saturday to protest working conditions. The strike is expected to paralyze air traffic.

Even Air has resumed passenger flights to Kuwait after an 11-day interruption caused by the Iran-Iraq war, the Iranian news agency reported.

India's airlines will participate in a national protest strike called Nov. 29, against the government's economic policies.

Vietnam Airlines is to charter a plane from a Bulgarian carrier, Jet Air, to increase its flights between Ho Chi Minh City and Singapore. Business Times reported from Singapore on Tuesday.

The Weather

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday



North America	Europe	Asia
Shows that will New York City from time to time into the weekend. Atlanta may get a soaking Thursday. The Midwest will be dry through Friday. Showers are likely Friday. Showers will bring heavy rain from north Africa to Chicago. The Alps will have heavy snow.	London to Paris will get cool Thursday into Friday with some showers. Saturday will be rather with a dry shower or two. A storm over the Mediterranean Sea will bring heavy rain from north Africa to Italy. The Alps will have heavy snow.	Cool, dry weather will continue through Friday, then rain. Possible Saturday. A dry shower or two. A storm over the Mediterranean Sea will bring heavy rain from north Africa to India. The Alps will have heavy snow.

Europe						Asia					
Today			Tomorrow			Today			Tomorrow		
High	Low	Wx	High	Low	Wx	High	Low	Wx	High	Low	Wx
16/51	10/50	C	19/56	10/50	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Agave	16/51	10/50	19/56	10/50	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Alaska	5/41	16/50	17/56	10/50	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Arkansas	9/48	4/50	9/48	4/50	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
California	16/51	10/50	19/56	10/50	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Canada	11/52	3/42	16/51	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Chile	6/43	1/31	11/42	7/44	1/44	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48
Colombia	9/48	4/50	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Czech	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Dominican	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
East	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
France	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Germany	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
India	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Italy	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Japan	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Kenya	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Malaysia	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Marshall	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Mexico	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Netherlands	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Norway	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Philippines	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Poland	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Portugal	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Romania	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Russia	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Spain	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Sweden	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Switzerland	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Taiwan	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Thailand	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Turkey	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
U.S.	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
U.K.	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
U.S.S.R.	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Vietnam	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C
Yugoslavia	3/37	1/31	7/44	8/48	C	17/50	9/48	C	17/50	9/48	C

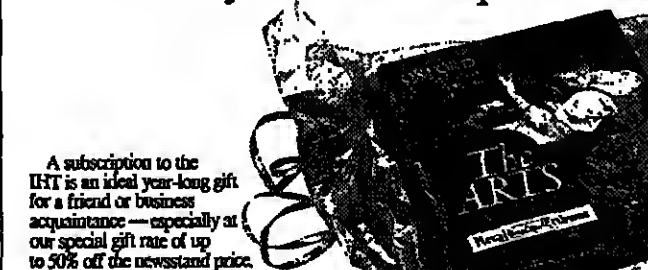
London	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Dublin	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Edinburgh	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Manchester	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Paris	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Rome	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Frankfurt	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Amsterdam	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Brussels	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Stockholm	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Oslo	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Reykjavik	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Copenhagen	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Warsaw	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Berlin	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Moscow	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Beijing	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Shanghai	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Seoul	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Tokyo	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Manila	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Bangkok	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Colombo	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Calcutta	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Madras	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Bombay	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Delhi	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Jaipur	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Varanasi	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Patna	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Bhubaneswar	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Cuttack	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
Bhubaneswar	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16	11/22	26/16
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Bhubaneswar	17/12	12/50	22/21	11/22	26/16		

London	7/44	2/55	ch	2/55	ch	Rosario Aires	24/75	16/51	pt	23/73	16/51
Madrid	5/37	1/41	ch	1/41	ch	San Jose	22/62	17/51	ch	21/58	16/51
Osaka	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41	Sao Paulo	22/62	17/51	ch	21/58	16/51
Paris	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41	Union	22/62	17/51	ch	21/58	16/51
Prague	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41	Mexico City	22/62	17/51	ch	21/58	16/51
San Francisco	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41	San Jose	22/62	17/51	ch	21/58	16/51
Seattle	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41	Santiago	22/62	17/51	ch	21/58	16/51
Singapore	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
Sydney	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
Tokyo	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
W. Petersburg	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
Washington	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
Wellington	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
Yokohama	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
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	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						
	5/37	1/41	ch	3/27	1/41						

Middle East					
Beirut	26/82	15/64	56/73	18/64	24/74
Damascus	26/76	14/57	56/73	14/57	24/74
Tripoli	21/70	10/50	52/71	11/52	21/70
Tyres	21/70	13/65	54/73	13/65	21/70
Yamouk	27/80	15/64	53/62	18/64	24/74
Oceania					
Auckland	20/66	12/53/9	20/68	13/56/8	20/66
Sydney	22/76	14/59	24/75	18/64	24/76

Source: e-sure, property data, c-ocean, sh-shores, h-houses, h-h

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Herald Tribune

A Nice Try in Beijing

Secretary of State James Baker had hoped to use his working weekend in Beijing to see China back from the deep disfavor it earned by its massacre of democracy demonstrators in 1989. In the resulting Chinese-American tension, other differences between the two countries had sharpened. The Bush administration felt, nonetheless, that in the post-Cold War era a new effort was necessary to put relations between Washington and Beijing, a major force in Asia, on a solid basis. In this spirit it granted China the boon of its highest-level American contact, with Mr. Baker, since the massacre and subsequent imprisonment and execution of demonstrators. From the available evidence, it looks as if the effort was a bust.

It is the Chinese who have been saying that the whole Chinese-American relationship is in the balance, but in the Beijing talks the authorities bargained hard, issue by issue, as though the relationship were not in question at all. Some modest changes of position were given by the Chinese, or at least reported by the Americans, on issues of trade and arms proliferation. But far from demonstrating conclusively a Chinese commitment to improved relations, they fall into a gray zone where the U.S. Congress and others who take seriously the Chinese government's depredations will believe that they do not show good faith.

Especially is this so in human rights, the subject which generated the deterioration

two and a half years ago. In an outrageous act, the Chinese actually carted off two dissidents contacted by the American Embassy to meet with the Baker party. Surely the American government must impose some kind of severe and unmistakable penalty for this.

The old men who rule China think first of Communist primacy. They do not appear to believe in playing by the rules in trade, exercising restraint in foreign affairs or improving the human rights treatment of their own people. The China debate in the United States has centered on how best to draw China toward these standards, and may well resume now that Mr. Baker is back from Beijing without much to show for it.

President George Bush has relied heavily on "engagement": high-level consultations, his personal touch and the expansion of economic contacts. Meanwhile, the Democratic Congress threatens to lay hands on China's access to the rich American market through most-favored-nation tariff status. Since such access works powerfully to liberalize Chinese society even as it rewards the Chinese government, this lever must be wielded with care. But there should be no hesitation to keep insisting that China accept post-Cold War international norms. This is the basis on which an executive-congressional consensus on China policy should be restored.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

More Hostages Remain

Progress in November

The release of two hostages, Thomas Sutherland and Terry Waite, brings heartening evidence that a sordid game is truly near its end. Mr. Waite was told by his captors that by month's end three remaining Americans, including Terry Anderson, would be freed. Thanksgiving falls on Nov. 28. It is reasonable to hope that Mr. Anderson, a prisoner since 1985, will be home for the holiday. Then let the bells peal everywhere.

If there is anything to celebrate after years of anguish, it is proof that ordinary people can survive years of confinement without succumbing to their captors' fanaticism. The evil done to Mr. Sutherland, an American, and Mr. Waite, a Briton, did not warp their humanity. Having barely robbed their eyes, beset by the press in Damascus, these former hostages spoke simply, sanely, generously—and, in Mr. Sutherland's case, even with engaging, professorial humor.

One can join, conditionally, in the thanks that the two men expressed to Syria and Iran for exerting pressure on their Lebanese captors; pragmatism more than compassion drove these efforts. One can unconditionally second their praise for the determined diplomacy of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and his United Nations negotiators. But, in Mr. Waite's words, what

really sustained these prisoners chained in dark and airless cells was the knowledge that friends and compatriots cared.

Mr. Waite, a Church of England emissary and the last British hostage, was outrageously abducted in 1987 while seeking the freedom of others. No purpose save vindictiveness was served by his imprisonment. Mr. Sutherland came to Beirut to serve as dean of agriculture at the American University. His affection for Lebanon and its people survived six years of pointless captivity by the group called Islamic Holy War.

It is far too soon to speculate about next moves in this shadowy business, or to suggest what Israel might do about prisoners it still holds in southern Lebanon. Nor is enough known to judge whether Oliver North's contacts with Mr. Waite triggered the latter's abduction.

This is the moment to celebrate the release of two good men, and to press for the deliverance of all remaining Western captives. Until then it is reassuring to learn that Terry Anderson, a colleague who covered the Middle East for The Associated Press, is alive and apparently in good health. "Without Terry Anderson I couldn't have made it," said Mr. Sutherland. True rejoicing is in order when all the hostages can tell their own story, as free men.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mischief in October?

The October in question was in 1980 and the idea of a surprise has been around ever since. For endless months, America had chafed over the captivity of the 52 U.S. Embassy hostages in Iran. That summer and fall, it is alleged, Ronald Reagan's campaign bargained with Iran to block a dramatic release that would boost President Jimmy Carter's chances on the eve of the election. Is that a repugnant but plausible accusation? Or is it unworthy partisanship that plays on a public susceptibility to talk of plots? Congress can do the nation a service by going forward now with a careful investigation and judgment.

The October Surprise story remains unproved and unrefuted. Considerable circumstantial evidence has been assembled, notably by Gary Sick, a National Security Council aide in the Ford, Carter and Reagan administrations. But the veracity of his key sources is dubious, as Mr. Sick acknowledges. He bases his conclusions on a pattern of details gleaned from many different accounts, too dispersed in time, he believes, to have been concocted or coordinated.

Some details are not in dispute. For example, most accounts agree that people claiming to be Iranian agents did approach the Reagan campaign about the embassy hostages. There is no question that the 1980 Reagan campaign director, William Casey,

had a taste for spectacular, sometimes rock- less covert dealing. But it is a considerable leap from known and partly known fragments to conclude that the Reagan campaign pursued a deal with the Iranian government.

Who is right? There may never be a completely dispositive answer. Even so, Congress can give the public its best judgment, using its ability to require testimony under oath. Presidents Carter, Reagan and Bush have all welcomed the idea of a fair investigation. The Democratic leaders of each House have called for preliminary inquiries, and appropriate committees have authorized them.

Yet some Republican members now oppose going forward with these investigations, denuding them as exercises in partisanship. They threaten to block necessary funds, which in fact are quite modest. Careful action could summon relevant witnesses, including some who have been reluctant to talk. It could subpoena official records, like flight logs and Secret Service documents that have so far been selectively leaked.

It is probably impossible to banish all partisanship when elected officials examine allegations about a political campaign. But there are strong incentives for restraint by both sides. Democrats, wary of public criticism of their performance in past hearings, are determined to proceed with care and caution. The Republicans could constructively do the same.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Box of New World Colors

Caucasians, in case you haven't noticed, are not refrigerator white. Africans aren't telephone black. American Indians are not cherry red. Asians are not lemon yellow. What color are we all?

Try "ashogony, peach, tan, sepia, burnt sienna, and apricot," which, along with classic black and white, fill Crayola's new "Skin Tones of the World" crayon box. "Peach" as a crayon color has apparently been retired. And we think it is about time.

Since well before the founding of the republic, American culture has operated on the absurd assumption that though half-black was black, half-white was not white. The truth may always have leapt to the eye. If your mother was mahogany and your father peach, you yourself were likely to be something of a mahogany peach.

Alas, the American mind taught the American eye not to see.

That's what racism is all about. And that's why, in a day when good news in race relations is scarce, Crayola's new skin-tone box is good news indeed.

A generation ago, the thought that a coffee-colored man and his cream-colored wife — Justice and Mrs. Clarence Thomas — would appear on television as the favorites of hate on Southern conservatives would have sounded the nation. It does so no longer, and we're glad to see coloring-book conservatives loosening up as well.

To date, we confess, we have yet to meet an apricot-colored human being. But in the era of the lightning agent and the tanning salon, nothing is impossible. Black and white together, peach and tan together, we shall overcome.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

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Revenge Does You No Lasting Good

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A character in one of John Le Carré's spy novels says of Americans in the clandestine world: "Want results. There can't be any, though, can there? We all know that. The more fanatics you kill, the more there are of them."

Thomas Sutherland and Terry Waite are the latest out from the dungeons of Lebanon, where the fanatics reign. One of those fanatics said to Mr. Waite on Monday, while unchaining him: "We apologize for having captured you; we recognize now that this was a wrong thing to do, that holding hostages achieves no useful constructive purpose." Possibly Mr. Waite, as a Christian, was able to find it in his heart to accept that apology.

The Islamic Jihad group, which held Terry Waite and Thomas Sutherland, had a specific purpose in mind when it kidnapped them, as well as a general interest in making things unpleasant for the United States and Britain — Great and Lesser Satans, because sponsors of Israel and of the late Shah in Iran.

They wished to obtain the liberation of 17 of their members who had been imprisoned in Kuwait after setting explosives there in the cause of Islamic liberation. In the course of the endlessly complex dealings already going on for years ago over civilian hostages in Beirut, the Israeli airman in Palestinian or Lebanese hands and the Lebanese and Pales-

tinians in Israeli prisons and camps, something happened to make the Islamic Jihad leaders think that Kuwait releases were possible.

They certainly thought they could buy an eased regime for their prisoners. Robert Fisk of the London newspaper The Independent writes that he was recruited to carry personal letters from some of the prisoners to their families in Lebanon. But the deal, if there was one, fell through.

This was taking place to the background of the Irangate travesty, and we know that Terry Waite, innocent or otherwise, had become involved with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. So the kidnappers did have a "useful constructive purpose" in mind, from their point of view.

But then the United States had a useful constructive purpose in mind in bombing Libya in 1986, in retaliation for a Berlin cabaret bombing by Libyan agents that took American lives. That air attack was also a response to Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's lavish funding of anti-Western terrorism in general.

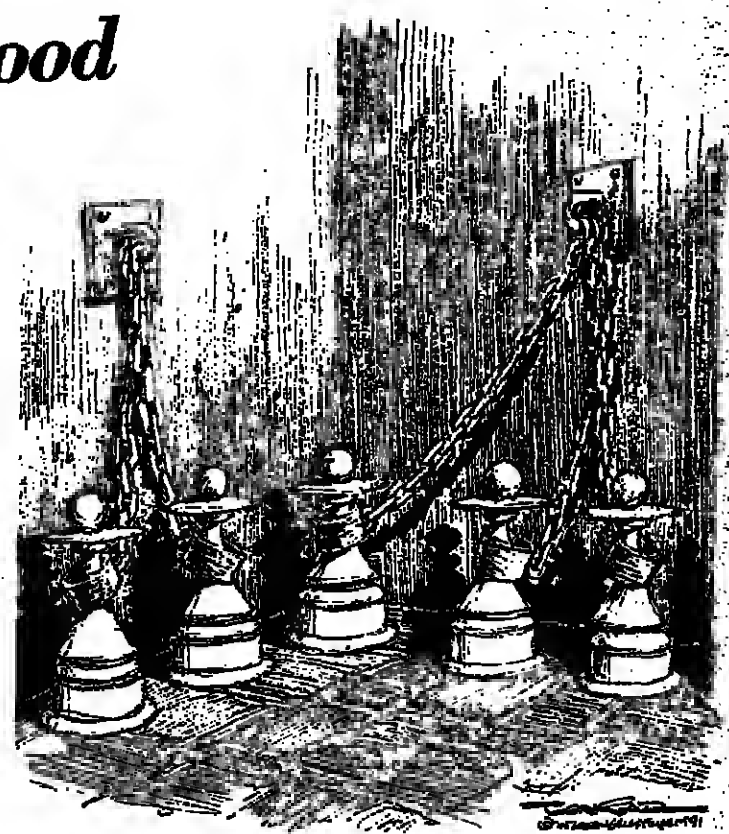
The American purpose was thought achieved when the colonel afterward seemed quiet, or more prudent. But now the United States and Britain say that Libyans were behind the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie in Scot-

land in 1988. High Libyan officials may have been implicated, one of them Colonel Gadhafi's brother-in-law, if we accept the implications of a concurrent French investigation into the destruction of a French airliner over the Sahara a few months later. France has issued international arrest warrants for those Libyan officials.

The Pan Am bombing, according to credible reports, was retaliation for the U.S. bombing of Libya, and for the U.S. Navy's shooting down of an Iranian airliner in the closing months of the Iran-Iraq War.

And so it goes. "An eye for an eye," as the code of Hammurabi insisted, 4,000 years ago — the rule for Middle Eastern struggle ever since. Israel respects the rule scrupulously, although whether this has been a success may be argued. Many now would recommend that the United States pluck out an eye or two in the Middle East as retaliation for the Pan Am bombing.

It may be true that taking an eye for an eye is inevitable conduct in these matters, since no one sees a useful alternative, and press and public demand action. However, the record is not one that shines with successes. Bystanders die while the principals (consider Saddam Hussein) stay snug and safe. The foot soldiers of terror believe that they way leads literally to paradise, or paradisaical revenge; or they simply enjoy it, as some people do. They are not in any case to be deterred.



Revenge is the way of that world, as Thomas Sutherland and Terry Waite give evidence. The United States has taken revenge in the past and will do so again. The important thing to remember, though, is that it does not get results. You do it; but it doesn't do you any lasting good.

That is what Mr. Waite's jailer was telling him. Once you think that revenge does get results, you have entered into the fanatics' world, and then it is they who have had the final revenge on you.

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Well, Do We Want Democracy for Russians or Don't We?

By Diana Pinto and Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Foreigners contemplating the harrowing search for food in Russia — and for bread for the first time since World War II — are beginning to expect the worst. The agony of the Soviet Union and its institutions, the lack of any clear political or economic authority is moving many of those who applauded the collapse of the August putsch toward a political reassessment.

What Russia needs, according to this revised outlook, is not Boris Yeltsin on his tank but a man on horseback. Otherwise, chaos or Yugoslavia's fate might be around the corner.

At a recent bankers' lunch in Paris at which Russia's future was on the menu, a new theme was heard: As a citizen, I believe of course in democracy, but as a banker I need order.

This supposed realism reflects a growing assumption that Russia, never having experienced democracy, will not know how to bring it about. Such an ideal form of government is a luxury that a crippled Gulliver cannot afford, and which is not suited to its historical nature in any case.

Western Cassandras and their dark scenarios are not new to the Russian scene. But at this critical juncture as never before, their prophecies can be self-fulfilling.

At stake is the future of a burgeoning, still fragile democracy that could well signal Russia's return to Europe.

The prophets of gloom are showing utter disregard for all that Russia has accomplished so far. For the first time ever, its citizens no

longer fear the arbitrary authority of the state. For the first time since the October Revolution of 1917, a dynamic free press offers a democratic space for debate linked to actual reality.

The "market" is not just a trendy idea in the heads of a recycled nomenclatura and its crooked cohorts. Rudimentary market forces are at work throughout the society, even in the pitiful flea markets that dot Moscow's frozen muddy sidewalks.

On Red Square on Nov. 7, not only was there no one standing atop Lenin's mausoleum and no show of military force. Muscovites mingled casually, amazed at their own freedom in what a Western visitor could only describe as a happening. Smiling millionaires marched in and out of the square looking more like schoolchildren on a holiday than the grim robots of old. The crucial spring of a totalitarian mechanism was broken.

Western Cassandras forget that yesterday they were predicting a bloodbath between Communist diehards and any democratic movement. Confronted so far with a politically bloodless reality in Russia, they now claim that no major change has occurred, that the old nomenclatura is still in power under a "democratic" guise — or that the bloodbath is, this time for sure, around the corner.

Western pessimists now refer to Russia's size as an insurmountable barrier. This pretext would be more convincing if they were doing

more for the small countries of Central Europe. The West never counted the millions of square kilometers of the indivisible Soviet empire when it threw wasted loans into its cavernous mouth in the 1970s. Today it holds back. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development cannot even furnish bread.

Gigantic sums are no longer at stake. The West no longer has them. More fundamentally, Russia needs something that is both more modest in scope and more ambitious in its human dimension: a network of solidarity and grass-roots interventions imbued with a Peace Corps mentality, ranging from less bureaucratic food aid to the smallest joint venture with "plain Russians" rather than "elite" hard-currency holders. Such kindness can light a fire of democracy and capitalism far more efficiently than the great logs of inter-governmental "packages."

Bankers will find their best long-term collateral in programs that provide on-the-spot training in democratic or managerial techniques. Hypothetical realistpolitik state guarantees proved meaningless in the past. Anchoring economic aid to small-scale social actors will be much more rewarding.

Western capitalists can put their wallets where their declared principles are. They will be greeted by Russians who think and will increasingly act (once they have the means) like us. Western capitalists and busi-

nessmen need to take risks now if they wish to cash in on the benefits tomorrow.

The stakes go well beyond Russia. All of Central Europe stands to benefit from Russian democratic and economic consolidation, since the most promising and realistic markets for its goods will lie in the east.

The lesson to keep in mind when dealing with Russia is simple: We must not repeat the mistakes of 1918 vis-à-vis the defeated power of the time, Germany. Russia today should be neither humiliated nor isolated. Democracy can take root even there.

For those who scoff at so-called utopian visions, here is another angle. Democracy could assert itself by sheer default. Everything else has been tried and has failed — except the general on horseback, the Pinochet or Jaruzelski clone. Why should Russia have to go through a stagnant parenthesis like the one that followed Communist destabilization in Chile, or like the one that the need to reassure a still frightened Big Brother foisted on Poland?

What a tragic irony it would be if today's Russia careened in such an authoritarian direction to reassure a new Big Brother in the person of pessimistic Western capitalism.

Diana Pinto is editor in chief of *Belvédère*, a pan-European French journal. Dominique Moisi is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Européenne*. They contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

So Much Presidential Lying That Americans Have Got Used to It

By Benjamin C. Bradlee

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — I attended my first electronically recorded press conference in Paris in the 1950s. Or at least it was supposed to be Art Buchwald had bought one of those newfangled Dick Tracy wrist-watches, with a wire running up his sleeve to the recorder in his inside coat pocket. Don't worry, he told us all, I'm taping the whole thing. And he sat there in the front row, with his hand perpetually half-up.

The press conference occurred during the infamous ride through Western Europe of Joe McCarthy's hatchet men, Roy Cohn and David Schine. The political historian Theodore H. White was among our group. Teddy just sat there in silence, with his Buddha-like smile hardly concealing the pleasure we all took in the spectacle of Mr. Cohn and Mr. Schine self-destructing in front of our very eyes.

After it was over, we adjourned to the Crillon Bar. Mr. Buchwald had to get half undressed to free the new gadget. Finally, we all fell silent; he turned the machine on, and hummmmm... nothing at all. Luckily — for the good guys — no one had trusted Art's technology, and history was served by those whose copious notes produced page-one stories in the United States and Britain.

For me that press conference ushered in the beginning of the electronic age of news-making. Later, of course, Teddy White wrote "The Making of the President 1960," the book that made him famous — in part because it coincided with the full flowering of television and in part because it changed forever the vital relationship between the press and the presidency.

The key to the book's success, of course, was access, unparalleled access. Both candidates, John Kennedy and Richard Nixon, gave Mr. White the access that reporters dream about — Mr. Kennedy because he had a keen sense of what an ideal relationship between the press and the presidency might be, and Mr. Nixon partly in self-defense but also because, like Mr. Kennedy, he was respectful of history and his role in it.

Access is a mixed blessing. It gives the reporter opportunities to delve deeper in search of truth, and it gives those who have such access opportunities to manipulate that truth — a little, a lot, or beyond all recognition. Politicians got the message; they began to give selected reporters that kind of super access, and the great manipulation madness was under way.

But it seems to me that the manipulators have moved way beyond the granting or withholding of access to full-scale indulgence in the most primitive of all forms of manipulation — lying.

Nothing subtle like a television spot suggesting that Barry Goldwater will nuke us all back to the Stone Age, or a spot suggesting that Michael Dukakis will flood the streets with convicted rapists. I am not talking about exaggerating, misrepresenting, misquoting. I am talking about the real McCoy. And we in the press have shown remarkably little righteous indignation about it.

It seems to me that lying has reached epidemic proportions in American culture in recent years and that we have all become immunized to it. Lying has become just another tool for making deals, for selling beer or war or soap or candidates.

If we Americans cannot trust our presidents, whom can we trust? If our leaders lie — routinely — whom should we follow, or even worse, why should we follow?

President George Bush ran a little photo opportunity last summer — photo opportunities are lies in themselves, aren't they? — to announce Clarence Thomas as his nominee for the Supreme Court. From his lawn at Kennebunkport, the president looked the press — and the television camera — in the eye and said, "The fact that he is black and a minority has nothing to do with this sense that he is the best qualified at this time."

I don't know anyone in America who believes that statement to be true, either that color had nothing to do with the Thomas appointment or that he was the best qualified.

After the Beijing massacre in June 1989, Mr. Bush announced that all "exchanges" between America and China had been banned in protest. Less than a month later, in fact, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger were in Beijing.

My favorite Reagan lie — let's not bring up anything momentous like Oliver North's latest revelation that his command in chief knew all about the Iran-contra scandal — was his claim that during World War II he served as a Signal Corps photographer who filmed the horrors of the Nazi death camps. Mr. Reagan first told his lie to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir during a White House meeting in November 1983. He repeated it in February 1984 to West-hunter Simon Wiesenthal and Rabbi Marvin Hier.

According to an article in the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv, Mr. Reagan told Mr. Shamir he had saved a copy of the death camp films for himself because he believed the day would come when 6 million Jews had been exterminated. The article was confirmed some months later by Dan Mordoch, then secretary of the Israeli cabinet.

The truth is, Mr. Reagan never left the United States in World War II. I can find no major lie on the record of Jimmy Carter, with the exception of a series of statements leading up to the abortive hostage rescue mission in the Iranian desert. But the record is filled with fibs. (My source is Steven Brill writing in Harper's magazine, March 1976.)

For example, "If you ever have any questions or advice for me," Mr. Carter told audiences throughout his campaign, "please write, every letter myself, and read them all." In fact, all mail so addressed was forwarded to Atlanta headquarters, unread by the candidate.

Then, of course, there is Richard "I am not a crook" Nixon.

The writer is former executive editor and now a vice president of The Washington Post, which adapted this comment from a speech delivered at Harvard University.

Bush Had Better Try New Thinking

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — These are nervous days in the White House. The economy is slipping sliding and throwing red signs of the vigor that would suggest that the country is entering a cycle of sustained growth. There are rumblings of political turmoil on the Republican right, with David Duke and Patrick Buchanan measuring their chances of pressuring or embarrassing George Bush in the presidential primaries.

The Democrats are beginning to find their voice, by hammering at President Bush's intention to do domestic affairs. Without any new rabbits to pull from his foreign policy hat, the president has decided to hummer down and ride out the storm.

Not everyone in Mr. Bush's camp is happy with his decision to postpone for at least two months, until his State of the Union message and budget time, any measures to energize the lagging economy. But he has ruled against those in the administration — of whom Jack Kemp, housing and urban development secretary, is only the most vocal — who are pushing for an initiative now. What remains to be seen is how substantial and innovative the 1992 package will be. It is not clear that Mr. Bush recognizes the nature of the challenge.

It is not primarily a question now of getting the United States out of its economic slump, although that would most benefit Mr. Bush in short-term politics. The time to have applied that kind of stimulus, for 1992 election purposes, was six months ago. Anything Mr. Bush recommends in February is unlikely, by itself, to turn the economy around.

Rather, the test is whether Mr. Bush can focus on the serious, long-term problem of making the U.S.

economy more competitive in world markets. That means working actively on investment, education, job training and technology.

What is needed is a national strategy to restore American competitiveness in the next decade. That is what Mr. Bush ought to be thinking about.

Two documents — a stimulus package and a detailed blueprint, but they suggest the kinds of new thinking that America needs.

The first is a report from the Council on Competitiveness, a private group made up of top business, labor and education officials. The group has just released a survey by leading Democratic and Republican pollsters which shows two things:

First, Americans understand that the country is losing ground in international competition.

Second, by a large majority Democrats, Republicans and independent voters agree that government has "a direct and active role" in reversing this trend; it cannot simply be left to the free enterprise system.

That sounds anathema to a conservative administration. In fact, Mr. Bush has accepted that premise in promoting his America 2000 education strategy, on the sensible grounds that improvements in education are necessary to economic survival.

George M. C. Fisher, who is chairman of Motorola and heads the Council on Competitiveness, plans to challenge President Bush and his Democratic rivals to spell out more systematically their positions on American competitiveness, especially with regard to what they call the

"critical technologies" for this era. The second document is an address earlier this month to the National Academy of Public Administration by Alice Rivlin of the Brookings Institution, the former head of the Congressional Budget Office.

Mrs. Rivlin focuses on the demands that an increasingly interdependent world is placing on the U.S. political system and argues that the federal government must focus on the tasks that it alone can perform. She calls for a recasting of responsibilities and resources in the federal system.

Mr. Bush made a stab in this direction in his last State of the Union address, offering to shift control of a batch of federal programs to the states, along with the funds to support them. But since Mr. Bush did nothing to push the idea, Congress ignored it.

Mrs. Rivlin makes some controversial suggestions. She would add health insurance to the federal government's Social Security menu, but in turn charge the states with accomplishing a "productivity agenda" of improvements in education, job training, child care, housing and economic development. And she offers a radical reform proposal that would substitute a nationwide value-added tax for existing state sales taxes and allocate the proceeds on a per capita basis, thus eliminating some of the gap between rich and poor states.

You do not have to buy her scheme to understand the liberating effect of rethinking assumptions about roles and responsibilities, as both she and the Fisher group do. It is a readiness to think new thoughts that Americans should expect from Mr. Bush when he finally speaks to the needs of the nation two months from now.

The Washington Post.

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West Cites New Excesses by Indonesian Army in East Timor

Officials Say Troops Hindered Red Cross After Violence

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, trying to rush a fatally wounded New Zealand youth to a hospital in East Timor during recent violence, was twice stopped and threatened by armed Indonesian policemen and troops, Western officials said Tuesday.

This latest report of excesses by Indonesian security forces in East Timor came amid a formal request from Australia for the Red Cross to be allowed entry to a military hospital in Dili, the East Timor capital, where victims of the violence are being treated. Relatives and Red Cross officials have been denied access to the victims, diplomats said.

The Indonesian Army says 19 people were killed and 91 wounded, including several soldiers, when troops opened fire Nov. 12 on a crowd of 3,500 who had gathered to mourn two pro-independence activists killed earlier by security forces. Other sources say that up to 180 died and that many more were wounded.

The Indonesian military says the shooting was a result of a misunderstood order. It blames armed supporters of the Fretilin independence movement for triggering the violence. But witnesses in the crowd, including a number of foreign journalists and aid workers, say the attack was unprovoked and that the shooting continued for at least five minutes. Film of the incident has provoked outrage in the West.

In an interview, Helen Todd, the mother of the New Zealander, asserted that the delay in getting her son, Kamal Bamadaj, 20, to hospital for treatment had contributed to his death after soldiers opened fire on the crowd. "Kamal died to death because the Red

Cross official was twice stopped by military road blocks from taking him to hospital," she said.

Mr. Kamal, who had been working as a translator for an Australian aid agency, was found in the street by the Red Cross representative. He was bleeding profusely from bullet wounds in the chest and arm.

Western officials said that because of delays at roadblocks and threats against him by armed police and soldiers, it took the Red Cross about 20 minutes to get Mr. Kamal to the military hospital, a journey that would normally have taken only a few minutes.

Mr. Kamal lost consciousness during the trip. His mother, speaking from Malaysia, said that the Indonesian military doctor who treated her son at the hospital told her that he had died "from the loss of blood, and that if he had been tended to earlier there would have been a much better chance of saving him."

Mr. Kamal is the only foreigner known to have died in the incident.

Indonesia formally annexed East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, in 1976, the year after its forces invaded the territory. The staunchly anti-Communist government of Indonesia said it had sent in troops in response to calls for assistance by pro-Indonesian elements in East Timor who feared a takeover by the leftist Fretilin movement.

Up to 200,000 people in East Timor are reported to have died since 1975 due to fighting and famine. The territory has a population of 750,000.

Western countries, human rights groups, the Red Cross and the United Nations secretary-general deplored the violence used by Indonesian security forces in the Nov. 12 incident and called for an impartial inquiry.

President Suharto of Indonesia on Tuesday named a commission to investigate the shootings. He said it would "investigate freely, fairly and comprehensively" all aspects of the affair.

The seven-member commission will be led by a senior judge, with officials from the interior, justice and foreign ministries, the armed forces, an East Timorese legislator and a member of the supreme advisory council.

The military also is conducting an inquiry. Diplomats returning from Dili in the past few days have reported an atmosphere of intimidation and fear as the security forces round up and interrogate Timorese suspected of involvement in last week's demonstration.

One diplomat said Tuesday that many people who were wounded in the shootings did not want "to go anywhere near a hospital because they are afraid they might be identified as Fretilin sympathizers."

The army has barred relatives and the Red Cross from access to the military hospital where shooting victims are being treated. Philip Flood, the Australian ambassador in Jakarta, said he had asked the Indonesian government to allow the Red Cross "access both to the injured detained in the military hospital or elsewhere in Dili and to those detained for political reasons."

Mr. Flood said that Indonesian authorities had provided the Red Cross with lists of those said to be wounded or detained as a result of the violence.

Police in Jakarta on Tuesday broke up a protest by about 80 Timorese and Indonesian students calling for the army to leave East Timor.

Portugal declared Tuesday a day of national mourning for East Timorese killed in the Dili shootings.



A police officer in Jakarta arresting a protester on Tuesday after dispersing a rally against Indonesian rule in East Timor.

China Rebuff of Baker Fails to Spur Congress Into Action on Reprisal

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Chinese rebuff to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d over human rights and arms sales last weekend has initially drawn little criticism in Congress and appears unlikely to spur action on legislation to limit China's trading status.

President George Bush said of the trip: "I think it was worthwhile. I think when all of it's out, I think people will think some progress was made."

He declined to disclose details of Mr. Baker's successes, and said, "Now we sit down and figure out what's the next step."

Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Democratic leader, is the chief Senate sponsor of legislation to make China's most-favored-nation trading status contingent on changes in human rights, trade and arms-sale policies. He told reporters Monday that he was awaiting details of the trip from the State Department.

But Nancy Pelosi, the California Democrat who led a parallel House effort, said that the visit provided additional evidence of the "failure of the Bush-China policy."

She said Mr. Baker tried hard but did not succeed, because China "did not take seriously any messages from the United States because the president wasn't a part of them."

Senator Christopher P. Dodd, the Rhode Island Democrat who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a statement: "I know Secretary Baker has been working immensely hard and am sorry the results so far are disappointing to him and to all of us concerned about U.S. relations with China."

Mr. Mitchell's bill passed in the Senate on July 23. But the 55-to-44 vote was so far short of the two-thirds needed to override a threatened veto that no House-Senate conference has yet been held to reconcile differences with the Pelosi bill. The House adopted that measure on July 10 by a veto-proof margin.

The conferees may meet this week, but congressional aides said it was unlikely that a conference agreement would come to the floor before Congress adjourns for the year, which it hopes to do next week. There are likely to be speeches in the Senate criticizing Chinese policies on arms and rights.

But at least initially there was evident reluctance to attack the Baker mission in the Senate because of a sense that he had pressed the Chinese for change in the areas that Congress was most concerned about.

Mr. Wang said his wife, who no longer has a reporter's work permit, had been informed by officials of her newspaper that she would be driven back to Beijing late Monday. She had not returned by Tuesday night.

Mr. Baker left China on Sunday after three days of talks with Chinese officials that produced minimal progress on human rights. He did not meet with any political dissidents or their families for fear of reprisals against them.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted by the official Xinhua press agency said Monday that "Dai Qing is free" and called some Western reports that she had been arrested "sheer fabrication."

Mrs. Dai, who was imprisoned for 10 months after the Chinese Army crackdown on the democracy movement in 1989, was refused permission to leave China for a fellowship at Harvard University in contrast to promises made by officials to Mr. Baker during his talks.

Mr. Baker had said that "we were assured that any person against whom no criminal proceedings were pending would be allowed to leave."

Burma's Elected Leader Seeks U.S. Help

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U Sein Win has come to Washington to remind the Bush administration that his popularly elected government in Burma remains powerless because of a military dictatorship that is building an alarming weapons arsenal with the help of China.

A year and a half after winning a sweeping majority, his provisional government is still barred from power by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, which has hounded, imprisoned or driven underground many of its victorious candidates.

"There is only one superpower left in the world," U Sein Win said here. "We want the United States to use its influence to get other nations to cut links with the military regime and impose sanctions."

That China is heavily arming the council, known by its acronym SLORC, has caused concern in other Asian nations, particularly India, said David I. Steinberg, a Georgetown University Asian specialist who has written several books on Burma. Mr. Steinberg said

Beijing had sold \$1.2 billion in arms, aircraft, and patrol boats to Burma since 1982.

So far, U Sein Win has not been able to get an appointment with anyone at the White House, though he has been welcomed by members of Congress and had a meeting with one State Department official.

U Sein Win is the prime minister of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, operating from rebel-held territory near the Thai border, trying with scant resources to get the attention of the democratic world. A 48-year-old mathematics professor educated in Hamburg, U Sein Win has been more successful in gaining support in Europe, where the European Parliament has pledged help and the Swedish government has sponsored a resolution on the restoration of rights in Burma to be considered by the UN General Assembly.

U Sein Win, who has the backing of several ethnic rebel groups long opposed to military governments in Burma, is the cousin of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the national democracy movement and the winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize. Their fathers, the

independence leader U Aung San and his brother U Ba Win, died together in an assassination in 1947. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is under house arrest in Rangoon, the capital, which the military government has renamed as Yangon.

The provisional government rejects as illegitimate both the names of Yangon and Myanmar, the junta's name for Burma, because they were imposed without a popular referendum, and pledges to restore the old names. Myanmar, U Sein Win said, is an adjective meaning "Burmeseness" in the Burman language, and therefore not correct grammatical usage. He said that the country of 40 million people was being run by "uneducated criminals."

U Sein Win fled to Mawlaik, in an ethnic Karen enclave of Burma, in October 1990 as the junta forces under General Saw Maung were closing in. With Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in detention, he is acting as a stand-in until she is free.

"With democracy restored, Aung San Suu Kyi will lead the country, she will lead the government," said U Sein Win.

UN Afghan Aid Project Under Fire in an Audit

By Trevor Rowe

Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A confidential internal audit of a UN humanitarian relief program in Afghanistan known as Operation Salam has been unable to account for millions of dollars allocated for the project and has revealed a pattern of alleged mismanagement in which officials are said to have engaged in such questionable practices as changing money on the black market.

The preliminary report also asserts that a number of procurement contracts for the project were entered into without competitive bidding and that the program lacked the arrangements normally required for administering such a large-scale operation.

The report surfaced at a time when a number of Western nations have been sharply critical of overall management at the UN and are calling for changes. The world body also is involved in the sensitive task of choosing a successor to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. Some Western delegations have been urging that a strong administrator be chosen.

Operation Salam was begun in

May 1988 to bring humanitarian aid to Afghanistan after 10 years of civil war. The project was headed by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who is a candidate to succeed Mr. Pérez de Cuellar.

There was a lack of control over the operations and activities of the field offices in Islamabad, Pakistan, and Kabul, Afghanistan, the report reads. "As a result, questionable expenditures remained undetected."

The situation "was aggravated," the report continues, "by the fact that there was no UN staff in the field well versed in UN financial and administrative policies."

The report also says that \$2.1 million from the sale of non-monetary "in-kind contributions" was not reflected in financial statements and that the organization did not reconcile its records with those of UN offices in Geneva.

The report named no officials and does not suggest fraud as a motive.

The acting UN undersecretary-general for administration and management, Richard Foran, described the report as incomplete and said its final conclusions could be different.

Jailed Algerians Lose Right to Candidacy

Reuters

ALGIERS — A court has rejected a request by the Islamic Salvation Front, the main opposition party, to allow eight of its leaders being held in a military prison to run in Algeria's first multiparty general elections on Dec. 26.

Among the eight detainees are the leader of the Islamic Salvation Front, Abassi Madani, and his deputy, Ali Belhadj.

ACROSS

- 1 Great number
- 5 Was defeated
- 9 Ancient Greek contest
- 13 Choir voices
- 14 Chanson subject
- 16 Author Vidal
- 17 A legendary septet
- 18 Conference site: 1945
- 19 Wise ones

DOWN

- 2 Behave boisterously
- 23 Biting
- 24 Archeological finds
- 25 Soldiers
- 27 Contrive
- 30 Set upon
- 32 Mohammed's son-in-law
- 33 Color-changing lizard
- 35 Sanctify
- 38 Squeals
- 40 Statistician's product

42 Ghillie or

- 43 Map within a map
- 45 Balance-sheet entry
- 47 "pro nobis"
- 48 Dwarfs in folklore
- 50 Nutty or fruity confection
- 52 Flammeable gas
- 54 Candid
- 55 Kind of detector
- 56 Rile
- 58 He played a lion
- 64 Memento
- 65 "Judith" composer
- 66 Dies
- 67 Strike sharply
- 68 Windmill part
- 69 States
- 70 Terkington's "The World Move"
- 71 Woeful cry

4 Interconnected series

- 5 Bomb on Broadway
- 6 Sherit and Khayyam
- 7 Composition for one
- 8 Susan Jaffe's wear
- 9 Gone by
- 10 Shoot the works
- 11 Ship's lowest deck
- 12 Hotbeds
- 13 Telts glibberish
- 21 Writer Bombeck
- 22 Humdrum
- 26 Grant Wood medium
- 27 Rane's wear
- 28 Highlanders' group
- 29 Sacks out
- 30 Pile up
- 31 Fools
- 34 Inland sea
- 36 Carolina rail
- 37 Ottoman
- 38 Evening on the Tevere
- 41 Nags persistently

44 Chinese association

- 46 Little piggies?
- 49 Sly looks
- 51 Quebec bay or peninsula
- 52 Burke of baseball
- 53 Coronet
- 54 In the bag
- 57 Mind
- 58 Medley
- 59 Like Dr. Sabin's vaccine
- 60 Soprano Molt
- 61 Gadgets for Faldo
- 62 Legal matter

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

STAR ADAPT MINE
ARCA OARER AVOW
MONTGOMERY DATE
STELA PAT DINES
ISLES VIS
JACKSON DEPOSIT
AGREES ACT NICE
NAE RANDIER NIN
EVEL BEE RECENT
TEPIDLY RALEIGH
NEE PENAL
SPACE TEG TESTA
ALSO CHARLESTON
COIL PUREE TINT
STAN ASSTS ERSE

DOWN

- 1 Jumble
- 2 Grocery item
- 3 Prima donna

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Shevardnadze

DEBT: 6-7 00

Moi Fires

Insurgents

PAKISTAN

Shevardnadze Back as Foreign Minister



Mr. Shevardnadze as he resigned in a speech to parliament in December, warning of a dictatorship.

By Sergio Schmemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Eleven months after he resigned with a dramatic warning that a dictatorship was approaching, Eduard A. Shevardnadze returned Tuesday to head the Foreign Ministry as it prepared for a major reorganization and restructuring.

Neither Mr. Shevardnadze, 63, nor President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who reappointed the foreign minister, made any immediate comment. But a major move had been rumored since Russia and several other republics decided earlier this month to retain a Ministry of External Affairs as part of a sharply curtailed central government.

[President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d swiftly welcomed the announcement that Mr. Shevardnadze was returning. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We know him well and have great respect for him," Mr. Bush said before a meeting with Alexander N. Yakovlev, a senior Gorbachev adviser. Moments earlier, when a reporter asked Mr. Baker about Mr. Shevardnadze's return, the secretary of state responded with a "thumbs up" gesture.

Western diplomats speculated that the return of Mr. Shevardnadze, who has been a staunch advocate of retaining the union in some form, represented both his own interest in helping preserve a unified foreign policy, and Mr. Gorbachev's interest in giving the party, which has been discredited in the Russian Republic, as much credibility and respect as possible as it begins to restructure.

Boris D. Pankin, who was appointed foreign minister shortly after the August coup on the strength of his condemnation of the plotters from his post as ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was named ambassador to London.

His appointment was part of a shuffle in which eight Soviet ambassadors were retired or reassigned. Most notable among these was the retired ambassador to London, Leonid M. Zamyatin, 69, a former chief of the International Information Department of the Communist Party known for his heated defense of Soviet policy.

In his three months at the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Pankin presided over a number of developments, including the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel and the opening of the Middle East conference, but he reportedly was out of the high regard within the Foreign Ministry, or among the republics.

Mr. Shevardnadze, by contrast, is a man with strong credentials among the men who now lead the country. He was probably the closest ally of Mr. Gorbachev's from the dawn of perestroika, and resigned just in time to see his warnings take shape with the bloody attempts to restore central control over the Baltic republics.

Mr. Shevardnadze's return is likely to be welcomed in the West, where he won respect and made friends for his candid style and his achievements in translating "new thinking" into the liberation of East Europe, the winding down of the Cold War and a host of disarmament agreements.

But in the Kremlin and at his neo-Gothic headquarters, Mr. Shevardnadze will rejoin a government and a Foreign Ministry whose functions, responsibilities and future size are still unknown as the former Soviet empire suffers through the throes of disintegration.

Yeltsin Picks U.S. Envoy

President Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian Republic appointed Andrei Kolosovskiy as the republic's envoy to the United States on Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Mr. Kolosovskiy, 70, who is Russia's deputy foreign minister, will work in the Soviet Embassy in Washington with the rank of minister-counselor, the Russian Foreign Ministry announced.

Jordan Picks Prime Minister

Agence France-Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Marshal Zeid bin Shaker, a cousin of King Hussein, will be appointed Jordan's prime minister on Wednesday, replacing Taher Masi, who resigned over the weekend.

AID: Moscow Bypassed

(Continued from page 1)

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, with whom he has built a strong relationship. Mr. Bush also was afraid of getting caught up in political squabbling — both among the republics and between the republics and the central government.

Recently, however, there has been a greater recognition within the administration that independence-minded republics are a fact of life and that the central government is disintegrating.

Administration officials still stress their desire to avoid getting tangled up in inter-republic issues. They say that in their talks over Soviet aid and debt payments, they are not making a political judgment but simply trying to make sure that "the system doesn't go off the rails."

The administration has sent medical supplies directly to republics, but it has over before entered into an economic agreement such as guaranteeing loans, officials said.

As envisioned, the bulk of the package would be \$1.25 billion in U.S.-backed loans to allow the Soviets to buy American grain to feed both their people and their livestock, the officials said. The remainder would include the food shipments and technical help to create wholesale markets.

The aid is separate from the \$1 billion that the chairman of the House and the Senate Armed Services committees — Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, and Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia — unsuccessfully sought to shift from Pentagon funds to Soviet assistance.

Bonn Arrests Official as Spy for East

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, Germany — A senior Interior Ministry official has been arrested on suspicion of having spied for more than a decade for the former East German government, the federal prosecutor said Tuesday.

His office said in a statement that the man, identified as Mathias R. 40, was suspected of having procured confidential documents that he saw in the course of his work at the federal administration offices in Cologne. He was arrested Sunday and was being held in custody for questioning, the prosecutor said in the statement.

According to the statement, the man, who had the code name "Beck," was paid as much as 1,000 Deutsche marks (\$625) a month for his espionage activities and was lavishly decorated by the East German Ministry for State Security.

He was believed to have been

GERMANY: The Industrial Giant Begins to Brood

(Continued from page 1)

than any broad change such as a shift in services."

Such scenarios see a steady scale-down in such sectors as textiles, steel, shipbuilding and many mass-produced consumer items where little value is added.

On balance, Germany's disciplined work force and its modern infrastructure seem to guarantee it one of the top spots in the exporters' league for some years to come.

But maintaining that spot clearly is getting more difficult, and the industrialists' moans could well become more painful as the decade advances and as niches become harder to find and defend.

The auto sector, crucial for Germany, presents a prime illustration of the country's basic problems. The Japanese challenge is paramount. Even Eberhard von Kuenheim, chairman of Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, whose luxury autos have sold well in Japan, recently went of his way to complain.

He said that auto trade with Japan was becoming a one-way street and that Japan did not "respect the rules of the market economy."

Japan has begun producing luxury autos, traditionally a German specialty, spawning fears that it will be as successful in this market as it was in the lower price ranges.

In those ranges, meanwhile, production in Germany is under steady more pressure, especially from soaring wage costs. Volkswagen, mostly a mid-range producer, said recently that close to half of the group's output would come from outside Germany this year.

What is happening in autos also is happening in such pillars of German industry as electronics and in

many branches of the machine-building sector.

At the same time, the hunt for growth technologies and new niches is becoming considerably more difficult in a country that has some of the world's most restrictive limits on immigration.

"We have seen much of the research in biotechnology migrate to the U.S.," said Klaus-Dieter Schmidt, an economist with the Kiel Institute of World Economics. "It is not only a question of wage levels, but of a certain hostility to technology in German society."

In case two years ago, a West German court blocked plans by Hoechst AG to produce genetically engineered human insulin, sending a chill through corporate boardrooms and encouraging companies to move research facilities abroad.

A citizens' group opposed to genetic engineering led the drive to bar construction of the plant.

German industrialists are not the only ones to fear all these barriers. Last year, German industry invested 36 billion Deutsche marks (\$22 billion) abroad while foreigners in-

vested 3 billion DM in Germany.

And many analysts believe that the addition of Eastern Germany to the equation may be a drain rather than a boost for industrial Germany for some time.

Since Eastern Germany is rapidly inheriting Western Germany's wage levels, tax burdens and regulations, outside investment has been limited. The task of revamping the area's infrastructure will also be an impediment, making it likely that Eastern Germany's contribution to the trade equation could be modest for years.

Eastern Germany seems likely to have to shift much of its exports to the demanding markets of the West since its traditional East European markets could well be impoverished, debt-ridden and chaotic through much of the decade.

Ulrich Hombrecht, an economist with Westdeutsche Landesbank in Düsseldorf, said, "Eastern Germany will be a highly productive industrial site, but at the same time a small and capital-intensive one."

DEBT: G-7 Offers a Year of Relief

(Continued from page 1)

"some progress." He added that there had been "a reaffirmation of the memorandum of understanding" on paying the debt, "although not by all the republics." Mr. Mulford is the U.S. representative to the negotiations.

The Ukraine said it would not sign any debt agreement until it knew how much money would be involved.

"I do not know where you can find a crank who would sign an IOU without knowing what is in it," said the Ukrainian prime minister, Vitold Fokin.

The Ukraine also demanded a detailed inventory of the Soviet Union's assets.

The Group of Seven, which comprises the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan, has insisted that the republics agree to collective responsibility for the debt run up by previous Communist regimes. The

group has made the deal a condition to negotiations on the debt.

The Soviets estimate the foreign debt to be \$81 billion, and the Group of Seven says \$74 billion of that is owed to Western creditors. Without debt relief or a moratorium on payments, a shortfall in hard currency earnings could have forced the Soviet Union to default on foreign debt payments this month.

"Uzbekistan refused to accept collective debt and said it would repay separately," said Vyacheslav Kebich, the prime minister of Byelorussia. "The G-7 representatives said they would not agree to these conditions."

Mr. Kebich said he expected that the Ukraine and Azerbaijan would sign the agreement in the next 10 days, after five official experts worked out each republic's share of the debt based on such criteria as population and national income. Georgia's delegate at the talks

Talk of Trial For Gorbachev

The Associated Press

MUNICH — The Russian justice minister said in an interview published Tuesday that the Russian Republic may put Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, and other Communist Party leaders on trial.

Süddeutsche Zeitung quoted Nikolai Fyodorov as saying that the leaders of the party, which has been disbanded in the Russian Republic, were "monsters," and that if Mr. Gorbachev disturbed Russia's programs, "then he will not remain president very much longer."

He could not sign without consulting his republic's leaders. Azerbaijan's reasons for declining to sign were not immediately clear.

Moi Fires Minister Linked to Murder

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

KISUMU, Kenya — Under mounting domestic and foreign pressure, President Daniel arap Moi dismissed his closest colleague Tuesday, a cabinet minister who was named here Monday in a judicial inquiry as a prime suspect in the murder of the former foreign minister.

The cabinet minister, Nicholas Biwott, had built an aura of invincibility and fear around him that made most Kenyans believe he was invulnerable. But allegations of corruption against Mr. Biwott, and the fact that a Scotland Yard detective named him as a murder suspect, made his dismissal essential for Mr. Moi's survival, Kenyan politicians and diplomats said.

Government television and radio carried a brief statement Tuesday

saying Mr. Biwott had been "referred of his duties, immediately."

Mr. Biwott, who left Kenya on Thursday for a trip to Austria, was said to have called Kenya to say he was returning Wednesday.

Several diplomats said that Mr. Biwott's removal might improve the prospects for Kenya at a critical meeting in Paris next week when Western donors will decide Kenya's aid package for next year.

The donors felt that Mr. Biwott, who is a member of the Kalenjin, the same tribe as Mr. Moi, and has been involved in politics with the president for more than 30 years, was a principal obstacle to cleaning up corruption in Kenya.

He has also been a hard-liner on maintaining Kenya's one-party state.

At the judicial inquiry here in western Kenya, the Scotland Yard detective who led a three-month

investigation into the murder in February 1990 of Robert Ouko, the former foreign minister, said Mr. Biwott was one of two "prime suspects."

"I suspect Mr. Oyugi and Mr. Biwott have some knowledge or some involvement in the death of Dr. Ouko," the detective, John Troon, said. He said that Mr. Oyugi, head of internal security at the time of the murder, was dismissed from his job by Mr. Moi several weeks ago.

Mr. Troon said he believed the motive for the murder was Mr. Ouko's knowledge of the corrupt practices of Mr. Biwott and Mr. Oyugi.

Mr. Ouko's body was found burned, with bullet wounds in the head, in a bushland near his home in western Kenya. Mr. Troon described his murder as a "well-planned execution."

Insurgents Tighten Hold in Somalia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — Heavy shelling reverberated Tuesday around Mogadishu, the Somali capital, as troops loyal to General Mohammed Farah Aidid tightened their control of the city, aid workers and diplomatic sources said.

General Aidid's forces were reported Monday to have deposed the interim president, Ali Mahdi Mohammed, after two days of vicious street fighting.

On Tuesday, forces loyal to Mr. Mahdi Mohammed were reported to be massing north of Mogadishu in an attempt to reverse the takeover.

But aid workers and diplomats reported that troops loyal to General Aidid appeared to be in command of most of the capital.

"There is heavy shelling going on

around the National Bank, the Lido and the Italian Embassy in the city center," one aid worker said in Nairobi after speaking to Mogadishu by satellite telephone.

In Rome, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Italy would repatriate part of its embassy staff in Somalia after troops ransacked the building and held the personnel captive for several hours.

Hundreds of people are believed to have been killed in the latest round of fighting in Mogadishu, which began on Saturday.

Mr. Mahdi Mohammed, who was made interim president shortly after the United Somali Congress movement overthrew President Mohammed Siad Barre in January, fled the capital on Monday after 48

hours of bitter fighting between his and General Aidid's supporters within the congress.

Nothing certain was known of the whereabouts of Mr. Mahdi Mohammed. He was rumored to have taken refuge at Warsciek, a village about 30 kilometers (20 miles) north of the capital in a stronghold of his Abgal subclan.

General Aidid and Mr. Mahdi Mohammed belong to different subclans of the Hawiye clan of central Somalia, which formed the United Somali Congress to fight the rule of Mr. Siad Barre.

After Mr. Siad Barre was overthrown, the two men fell out over the issue of respecting alliances with the armed groups of other major clans.

(Reuters, AFP)

PAKISTAN: Islamabad's Great Expectations Stall in a Storm of Discord

(Continued from page 1)

the speed at which he has restructured the country's economy and with his tenacity at fending off political challenges.

Virtually every state industry and most of its banks are on the auction block. Gone are restrictions on foreign investment, on holding foreign exchange, on imports and exports. Gone, too, are many of the onerous bureaucratic regulations that have stifled private industry. The stock market has soared, and Japanese and European investors are sniffing around.

But critics, including Mr. Sharif's archrival, former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, say officials in the government have been equally eager to use their influence to fill the pockets of relatives and friends. Equally alarming, at least to urban, Western-educated intellectuals, is the prime minister's steady accession to the aggressive demands of

for him," said Najam Sethi, editor of The Friday Times, an independent weekly in Lahore that has been investigating assertions of corruption in the government.

"There were great expectations, great promises. Now all of this is stalled. The government is efficient, but it is corrupt, absolutely, astronomically corrupt, including the prime minister. The government is reeling from it. Its back is to the wall. The opposition is having a field day."

The prime minister's senior press adviser, Hussain Haqqani, denied the government's critics.

"There is a concerted effort by some politicians in opposition, and some of their friends who are not friends of Pakistan, to weaken the structure of government," he said. "They find that democracy is flourishing, that free enterprise is flourishing, and it is not happening under Miss Bhutto."

Few of the country's realities intrude on the sterile placidity of this planned capital's straight boulevards, new government buildings and palatial diplomatic houses. That nearly one in 10 infants die at birth here, that fewer than one in four people can read, that Pakistan

remains one of the poorest countries in the world, stands in contrast to the well-stocked shops in Islamabad and the important men with their portable cellular phones.

But beyond this city, problems are growing for Mr. Sharif. In Sind, the southernmost state, crime and violence have flared out of control as ethnic strife rumbles through the countryside. In Punjab, his native state, 700,000 people, mostly poor, lost all their savings when the state's cooperative societies, entities somewhat akin to U.S. savings and loans, went bankrupt. Even as those co-ops failed, it emerged that the same societies had granted billions of rupees in loans to Mr. Sharif's family concern, the Ittefaq Group, a conglomerate of steel, sugar and textile industries.

Although Ittefaq hurriedly repaid the loans when the collapse of the co-ops was apparent, the damage to the prime minister's reputation was severe. Opposition politicians, including Miss Bhutto, have demanded that Mr. Sharif resign, and even the country's docile newspapers have questioned the prime minister's judgment.

Mr. Haqqani argued that public anger was misplaced because Pakistan did not have the same conflict-of-interest laws as Western countries.

But more often than not in recent weeks, it has not been the financial peccadilloes of government that absorbed the attention of urban Pakistanis, but the more salacious intimations about the government that the country's press has hesitated to report.

In India, one of that country's most respected and acerbic columnists, Tavleen Singh, wrote that Mr. Sharif had been having an affair with an Indian film star. Apart from the scandal that would be attached to a Pakistani prime minister wooing an Indian woman, what has been bandied about this capital is the belief that Mr. Sharif, to defeat the telephone tapping of his calls to the young woman, sequesters her instead with ballads from Indian musical films. The prime minister has scoffed at the accusation.

There also has been the arrest of a woman the newspapers here call Madame Tahira, for managing a bordello. In this country, where Islamic values are increasingly being imposed on the population, running a prostitution ring is among the greater sins. But what Madame Tahira told the police was that some of the most ardent proponents of Islamization in the Pakistani Senate were among her clients.

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A black and white illustration of a biplane flying over a landscape. The biplane is in the foreground, flying towards the left. The landscape features a large, gnarled tree in the center, a body of water in the background, and a small building on the right. The style is reminiscent of early 20th-century aviation posters.



From left, Delta Flight Attendant Bonita Caringola, First Officer Timothy Therrell, Captain Larry Bacon and Flight Attendant Stephanie Allen.

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Good or Bad, It Doesn't Really Matter, Michael Jackson's New Album Is Big

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

On first hearing, you are left with the impression of an engineering exploit rather than a work of art or even a product. Predictable structures are everything the market could ask for. Also like "Terminator 2" the technology blazes state-of-the-art. The well-mastered digital sound comes through first and foremost, but you can't whistle digits and the rhythm-box back beat

*Where you come from is where your space is,
I've seen the bright get duller,
I'm not going to spend my life
Being a color.*

—Michael Jackson "Black or White"



Scenes from
Michael Jackson's video
for his album "Dangerous."

On the News: From Hostages To Madame Mao

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

searcher in search of an abortion, and the owner of the store who just happens to be that familiar figure of dramas from the period, the supposed Nazi victim who turns out to have been in league with his oppressors and to have faked his concentration-camp tattoos.

David Burke is powerful in this central role, but the drama itself has long been being shaken by cast, while the format of the last act, a mock-trial in which the old man is put in the witness box to defend his wartime activities, was vastly better written in that 1960s period by dramatists like Robert Shaw. Hanley is better-known as a novelist, and his play might read

As such, she was a dragon, not only responsible for the death of thousands of Chinese who fell foul of her regime or her husband's, but among those victims were the parents of Tsai Chin, leading figures in classical Chinese theater before the Red Guards invaded and destroyed it. So the show has a terrible personal relevance to its star, and also brings to this study of Madame Mao in defeat a tremendous dramatic courage and intensity. Henry Ong's play is a subtle affair, taking us back to the very beginning of Jiang's alliance with Mao in the late 1930s and explaining the long march to eventual suicide earlier this year.

The first dramatic study of Madame Mao to be seen since her death is also a history of China, all its postwar political and social complexity. A study in tyranny, it also becomes the portrait of a woman trying to survive in a male-dominated world with whatever strength and talent she possessed, which was by all the evidence not a lot. Yet Madame Mao triumphed, and it is Tsai Chin's triumph here to make us do so rather more than just hate her. Through her diaries and letters we come to a study of sexual power and political decline which is never less than enthralling across the 90 minutes of its solo voice.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Curtain's Up on the Tagus

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

The Teatro Nacional Dona Maria II stands on the bustling Rossio square in the heart of the city. Under state auspices classic and contemporary plays alternate in this exquisite playhouse. At the moment it is on vacation from serious drama to offer tribute to the favorite light entertainment of the nation, a curious mélange of music-

In Lisbon, the government is vigorously nourishing culture.

ed that three new plays by Portuguese dramatists must be produced each season.

To illustrate its cosmopolitanism, Carlos Pimenta, a leading director and actor, pointed to the posters on the walls of his office

During 1991 it has presented Hermann Broch's "*Zerlina*" with Eunice Muñoz, as the housekeeper of a castle revealing the family secrets to a guest. In the French version Jeanne Moreau eased the solemnity of the occasion with saucy chambermaid touches. Muñoz, it seems, played the embittered domestic with unyielding austerity.

From Russian drama there have been translations of Pushkin's "Boris Godunov" and Nikolai Erdman's farce of Soviet bureaucracy, "The Suicide." The Japanese Yukio Mishima was represented by his

"We have fine directors, fine players and fine audiences, but we need more young authors," declared Maria Manuel Barbosa, who heads the theater department of the Ministry of Culture. "Our dramatists have taken Beckett, Ionesco, O'Neill and Tennessee Williams as models just as an earlier generation adopted the innovations of Ibsen and Strindberg."

The Portuguese cinema of late is gaining recognition outside the borders of its language.

"A fruitful project has been inaugurated to find gifted screenwriters," said Maria João Seixas, an important distributor who is taking to production. "The Cultural Ministry has introduced a contest for scenarios. Those judged the 10 best are granted partial state financing that attracts producers to provide the rest of the film budget."

The grand seigneur of Portuguese cinema, Manoel de Oliveira, now 82, has been reaping the honors recently. His complete screen version of Paul Claudel's "Le Soulier de Satin," an epic drama of Spain's golden age, has been widely praised, and last September at the Venice festival he was awarded the Silver Lion for his latest motion picture, "Divine Comedy." This is not an adaptation of Dante, but a strange and obscure parable set in a mental clinic where inmates imagine that they are biblical figures or characters from Dostoevsky.



Laurel Lefkow and Stephen Persaud in "Slow Dance on the Killing Ground" by William Hanley

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1988 Sprint introduces GLOBAL FÖN.SM Sprint inaugurates services to West Germany. 1989 Sprint completes PTAT-1, the world's first and largest privately owned transatlantic fiber optic cable. Sprint conducts the first transatlantic fiber optic call. 1990 Sprint announces the first commercial video services in the Sprint U.S.

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MEDIA MARKETS

Financially Strapped CBS Faces Olympic Challenge

By Bill Carter

New York Times Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — In the CBS broadcast center in Montiers, France, just down the road from Albertville, the home city of the 1992 Winter Olympics, technicians and other staff members are stocked with new videotape machines and the latest in computer graphic equipment.

But there are no rugs on the floor, no paint on the walls, and no drop ceiling to conceal the framework of steel and wire that rises to the roof.

"We're in a new era of television," said Mark Harrington, the vice president of Olympic coverage for CBS. "It's an era of choices. These choices are all dictated by money, and, increasingly, the lack of it, in network television—especially at financially strapped CBS, one of the three main U.S. television networks."

A guy says to you, "I've got to have two more cameras to cover something right?" Mr. Harrington said. "If you don't paint the walls, you can give the guy two more cameras. But you can't do both. It's all about choices."

CBS is in the final stages of planning to produce its first Olympic telecast since 1960, a monumental and exciting prospect for the network. And the enthusiasm of the CBS Sports producers and executives in Albertville is unmistakable. They see the 17-day Olympics as the biggest show the network has ever put on.

But the network has just finished writing off a new round of financial losses because of high payments for sports events. The write-off for last two years—mostly based on the contract with Major League Baseball—totaled \$604 million before taxes.

The \$243 million for the U.S. broadcast rights and it must pay additional tens of millions of dollars in production costs.

The \$243 million CBS bid for the rights to Albertville has been criticized by the other two broadcast networks as excessive. NBC said it was the next highest bidder, at only \$175 million.

NEAL PILSON, the president of CBS Sports, has never agreed with the criticism that the network's sports strategy was built on terribly faulty financial calculations. "I won't say it was a miscalculation," he said at a dinner in the Alpine town of Méribel. "But it is fair to say if we knew then what we know now, we might have bid differently."

Mr. Pilson said the television sports business will now "self-correct" after this painful period.

If it corrects itself by lowering the rights fees paid by the networks, it will not happen in time for the next outlay for a Winter Olympics. CBS has already agreed to pay over \$300 million for the Lillehammer, Norway, 1994 Winter Games, which come in only two years as the Olympics shift to a pattern of alternating summer and winter games at two-year intervals.

Albertville has been a hard event to sell in the depressed sports advertising marketplace. CBS says it has already sold 80 percent of the commercial time in the games. Advertising agency executives estimated last week that CBS might lose \$50 million to \$65 million on the Albertville Games.

George Schweitzer, a CBS vice president, declined to discuss profitability but said, "We will be fully sold out when the Games begin, and it won't be at distress pricing."

Much will be riding on whether CBS meets the high standards set by the many years of ABC's Olympic coverage. Beyond leaving off some point, the network will also rely more heavily than U.S. networks have in the past on coverage provided by the host broadcaster—in this case, French television.

"The real risk is that we have no backup," a CBS Olympic production executive said. "People can get exhausted; equipment could break down. You can't go to a Radio Shack in Albertville."

Advertising executives say CBS might lose \$50 million on the Albertville Games.

Prague Gamely Pushes Privatization

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Some describe it as a daring leap into capitalism, others as a gambling game akin to a parimutuel. In the end, Czechoslovakia's delayed plan to give ordinary citizens stock-buying coupons for big nationalized industries may prove to be a dose of both.

Similar programs have been proposed in Poland and in the newly independent Baltic states. But while the Baltics' plans are only in the discussion stage and Poland's draft legislation foresees distributing vouchers to municipal funds that would offer shares to the public, only the Czechoslovak system affords people the chance to choose companies themselves.

Western specialists advising the government are alert to the risks, as are Czechoslovak economists. Earlier this month, the Czech regional government ruled—against strong objections from the national government—that it would postpone for at least two months, to the end of January, the deadline for approving companies to participate in the program.

The Czech minister for privatization, Tomas Jizka, said the delay was necessary to sort out legal problems and difficulties in evaluating the assets of many companies up for sale.

"Under the Czechoslovak system, the stakes are higher for the shareholder," said Daniel J. Arbess, a lawyer with White & Case of New York City advising Czechoslovakia. "The scheme requires educating people quickly. The concern is that some may be educated the hard way."

Vaclav Klaus, the central government's finance minister and the architect of its economic policy, asserted that there was no alternative to the coupon system. He said the

public lacked savings to buy the companies and the government wanted to move fast with privatization.

"We have to be impatient; we have no choice," Mr. Klaus said last month in a speech to U.S. executives visiting Prague. The plan involves transforming state-held companies into corporations whose shares will be held by a government fund. Any Czech or Slovak 18 years or older can put down 1,000 koruny (about \$35), roughly a

The voucher plan was delayed to make time to solve legal problems and difficulties in evaluating the companies for sale.

week's average salary, for a voucher that can be exchanged later for company shares.

The investor can pick the companies, and the value of the shares will be determined later under a formula involving the estimated value of the company's assets and investor demand. In most cases, about one-third of the company will go up for bidding, with the rest reserved for management, foreign investors or the government.

Initially, the government intends to part with 200 of 1,700 state enterprises that are required by law to submit privatization plans. The list is to be published in January.

Czechoslovakia began lining up at post offices for their vouchers last month. While it is too early to judge demand, government econ-

omists estimated that about half the eight million eligible citizens would take part, though there have been signs that interest could be dampened by the plan's complexity.

Risk is another reason some citizens are reluctant to take part. Since the program does not offer fresh management or capital, some companies may eventually face bankruptcy, leaving shareholders with worthless paper.

"Lots of people don't really understand it," said Lubos Drapal, a retired engineer. "But they can get advice from banks or friends, or just gamble."

To inform the public, the government has begun a promotion campaign. A recent column in the daily Svobodne Slovo urged investors to learn about companies' investment plans and the sizes of their outstanding loans.

Televised English lessons, which have proliferated since Communism collapsed and the nation's focus shifted to the West, feature investment jargon. On a recent night, a teacher went over sentences like "Is every shareholder entitled to a vote?" and "Does every shareholder have a no-loss guarantee?"

Such queries may prove more than academic. Czechoslovakia, like other former Soviet bloc countries, suffered decades of Communist mismanagement that left a business landscape cluttered with the bones of industrial dinosaurs.

These large conglomerates typically have few good divisions, and some are clogged with outmoded equipment producing uncompetitive goods. Companies are often saddled with large debts. Many face huge cleanup bills for decades of environmental neglect.

Local managers have access to inside information. Foreign investors can use armies of

See PRAGUE, Page 15

U.S. Wine Makers Discreetly Go Organic

No Pesticides, No Herbicides, No Chemical Fertilizers and No Special Labels

By Lawrence M. Fisher

New York Times Service

HOPLAND, California — American wine makers are quietly going organic. Small and large, premium and budget-priced, wineries are giving up pesticides for predatory wasps and abandoning chemical fertilizers and weedkillers for compost and cover crops.

A handful of producers have made organic wines since the early 1980s and brought them to market, but these were mostly small operations more firmly rooted in the organic-farming movement than in fine wine. Now their ranks have been joined by many successful wineries, including Gallo, Fetzer, Sutter Home and Buena Vista.

The move to organic wines is a pre-emptive strike from an industry that has been staggered by higher excise taxes, lower consumption and a rising anti-alcohol movement.

"They're all scared to death that somebody, somewhere is going to pick up a bottle of wine, run a chemical analysis and find a residual level of some pesticide," said Tom Prentice, president of Crop Care Associates, a viticulture consultant firm based in Yountville, California. "They really don't need any more surprises."

Wine makers point to the 13-month ban that the government imposed on 79 wines from France, Italy and Spain that were found to contain trace amounts of pyrethroids, a fungicide widely used in European vineyards but out of the question in the United States.

More than 60 California wineries, or about 10 percent of the total, have had vineyards certified by California Certified Organic Farmers, an independent regulatory body. Many others have eliminated chemicals without going through the certification process. The move-

ment is strongest in California, but wineries in New York, Oregon and other states are following suit.

In contrast to companies that boast of their organic soft drinks or pickle relish, few wineries intend to label their wines organic or to state they are produced from organically grown grapes. The organic label, wine makers say, adds little or no marketing cachet to a brand that is already popular and might create confusion among customers.

Yet some wine makers now say that they can make better wine from grapes grown free of chemicals, and that to their surprise, costs and yields remain competitive. Organic farming is more labor intensive, and thus initially more expensive, but grape growers say they expect the long-term costs to be less than that of conventional farming.

They also note that increasing regulation of pesticides has sharply increased the cost of these chemicals in recent years.

Grapes are easy to grow without chemicals. Insects can be controlled with natural predators, weeds with mowing or disking, and fungus with elemental sulfur, which is allowed in the organic-certified vineyard. Pressed grape skins, known as pomace, make a rich compost.

Among major wineries, Fetzer Vineyards of Hopland, California, which is about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of San Francisco, has been the most aggressive in adopting organic viticulture.

Fetzer has 437 acres (175 hectares) of certified organic grapes, with another 30 pending—about one-third of its total. Fetzer intends to convert 100 acres a year to its organic crop and has persuaded many of the 150 independent growers it buys from to convert.

Cray Fills Order Book for New Supercomputer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Cray Research Inc. introduced Tuesday what it described as the most powerful general-purpose supercomputer on the market, priced at \$35 million.

At a Tokyo news conference, U.S.-based Cray said shipments were expected to begin in January.

A company spokesman said the Cray's local subsidiary said the company had already received seven orders from outside Japan for the new system, known as the Y-MP C90. He predicted there would be about 20 Japanese orders for the system.

Cray, which is based in Eagan, Minnesota, said the new computer's production schedule had already been filled for the next 12 months.

Cray's new computer has 16 central processing units, meaning it can achieve a sustained peak performance of 16 billion mathematical calculations every second and supply data rapidly from outside to the main memory, Cray said.

Cray said its new model was fully compatible with its existing Y-MP series of supercomputers and was four times more powerful than the fastest model the company has on the market.

"The Cray Y-MP C90 will enable scientists and engineers to

senior marketing analyst at Cray Research, said last week. "With industrial competitiveness, everyone is trying to do something better and faster," he said.

Christopher Willard, a computer industry analyst at Dataquest Inc., said the C90 was "another evolution."

The Cray Y-MP C90 can perform 16 billion mathematical calculations per second on a sustained basis.

Vector supercomputers process problems in sequential order. That compares with massively parallel supercomputers, which contain hundreds or thousands of microprocessors that are linked to work on different parts of a single problem simultaneously.

"You can think of the Cray as a shark and a massively parallel supercomputer as a school of piranhas," Mr. Willard said. "Is it better to be assaulted by 16 great white sharks or 1,000 piranhas," he asked, referring to the system's 16 central processing units.

Doug Scafe, director of research at Research Consortium Inc. of Minneapolis, said Cray Research has been strongly geared toward the petroleum and automotive industries, along with government and academic research.

"The C90 will apply to all those areas," he said.

The C90 succeeds the Cray Research Y-MP, introduced in 1988, as the company's flagship model.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Salomon Fires About 130 Executives

Terminations Aimed at Cutting Costs and Refocusing on Core Businesses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Salomon Brothers Inc. said Tuesday it had laid off about 130 investment bankers, stock traders and analysts, in its latest attempt to shape a new identity in the wake of the Treasury market scandal.

The dismissals are part of a major cost-cutting effort undertaken by the company's interim chairman, Warren E. Buffett, who last month took back \$110 million already slated for the firm's year-end bonus pool.

"We have a new management here who are refocusing businesses with an eye toward profitability," said Robert Baker, a Salomon spokesman.

Mr. Buffett reportedly has been unhappy with the performance of the firm's corporate finance and stock trading and sales departments, which suffered last month's loss of U.S. equities department last money last year and is expected to break even, at best, this year.

The mass dismissals are among the biggest on Wall Street involving highly paid investment bankers.

Salomon in recent weeks laid off a total of about 100 bankers, or 15 percent of its worldwide staff. About one-third of those cuts were overseas.

Salomon does not plan to depart from any lines of business, Mr. Baker said. But the wide-ranging firings signal that Salomon is focusing on its core trading business, and is paring many of the initiatives favored in the heady 1980s, notably worldwide equities, investment banking and real estate.

The latest actions were delivered in almost assembly-line speed.

"People are just stunned," one Wall Street executive said. "It seems like it has been handled in a very cold, very matter-of-fact way. It has left a bad taste in the mouths of a lot of people."

The layoffs ranged across Salomon's investment-banking business lines, including a

struggling real estate unit, where about 30 executives were laid off, or half the professional staff.

In addition, about 40 traders, researchers and sales people were laid off Monday in the firm's worldwide equities department, Mr. Baker said. "It needed more discipline on the trading side and it needed some costs taken out in personnel," he said.

The layoffs follow a major management overhaul two weeks ago. Salomon created a new executive committee that appeared to reduce the power of the firm's investment bankers and stock traders while bolstering its bond operations.

At that time, Salomon's longtime head of equities, Stanley Shoppert, announced that he would resign at year-end.

Salomon in August admitted that it broke the law in several U.S. government securities auctions. Several top executives resigned, and the firm faces federal criminal and civil investigations. (AP, NYT)

OECD Predicts Japan Surplus Will Grow Again

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After a lull in recent years, Japan is headed for record trade surpluses this year and next, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicted Tuesday.

While this is likely to increase friction between Tokyo and its trading partners, the OECD said there was little the Japanese gov-

ernment could do to slow the gains. The merchandise-trade surplus, the most politically sensitive number, is expected to rise in net imports for Japan's trading partners, is forecast to hit a record \$109 billion next year, 71.7 percent above last year's \$63.5 billion.

Most of the advance is expected to occur this year. A 34 percent rise was predicted, which would carry the surplus to \$97 billion, just above the previous record of \$96.4 billion set in 1987. Since then, the surplus has been narrowing.

The current-account surplus, which includes nonmerchandise trade such as tourism and investments, is expected to more than double, to \$77 billion from \$35.8 billion last year. The bulk of the gain will be again concentrated in this year's predicted rise to \$68 billion.

But the current-account surplus will remain \$10 billion below the record set in 1987, while the trade surplus will be \$13 billion above the previous record.

From the OECD's point of view, the projected surpluses are less of a concern than in previous years as they represent a smaller share of total Japanese output.

Next year's trade surplus is estimated at 3 percent of gross national product, compared with 4.6 percent hit in the mid-1980s. Likewise, next year's current-account surplus is estimated at 2.2 percent of total GNP, down from the record 4.2 percent.

The OECD acknowledged that such big surpluses "remain a source of political friction."

OECD forecasts, prepared for a meeting of government officials last week to discuss the world economy, projected a U.S. current-account deficit next year of \$61 billion and a deficit of \$37 billion for the European members of the OECD.

While giving Japan high marks for "substantial progress" it has made to restructure and open its economy, the OECD questioned if removal of remaining structural impediments would help reduce the country's international surpluses.

"The aggregate external balance is, and will remain, essentially a macroeconomic phenomenon, deriving from the saving-investment balances of Japan and its major trading partners, rather than from trade-policy factors," the OECD said in its annual survey of the Japanese economy.

The survey added, "Bilateral balances will continue to be determined for the most part by the dynamic evolution of comparative advantage as a result of innovation and development."

Noting that Japan's trade surpluses with the United States and European Community remained substantial, the OECD said "bilateral trade balances are misleading as indicators of openness. They are primarily a function of geography and natural endowments, including the dynamic evolution of a comparative advantage in R&D-intensive manufactured products."

As for criticism that Japanese practices—in particular corporate groupings known as *keiretsu*—inhibit access of foreign companies to the Japanese market, the OECD said, "There is an efficiency rationale behind the existence of *keiretsu*, which coexist with an intensely competitive domestic market."

However, the study acknowledged that the practice "may act as an impediment to new entrants, both domestic and foreign."

"In most cases," the report concluded, "these practices do not constitute 'unfair trading' in the usual sense."

Overall, the OECD is projecting slower economic growth in Japan next year, with GNP advancing 2.5 percent, compared with 4.6 percent this year and 5.6 percent last year.

The Japanese Economic Planning Agency said it had stronger GNP growth projections than the OECD, which would mean the surplus as a percent of the economy would be lower. An official would not say what the Japanese prediction was.

The OECD report added, "Given tighter competitive conditions at home and abroad, higher unit labor costs will probably not be passed on fully into prices, so that corporate profit margins are expected to be squeezed in 1991 and 1992."

While giving Japan high marks

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MARKET DIARY

Dollar Ends Lower, Tracking the Dow

Reuters
NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower Tuesday against European currencies in brisk trading as the stock market's Dow Jones industrial average fell sharply before cutting its losses late in the afternoon.
The interesting issue is that

noon, as stocks suffered their heaviest sell-off of the day.
But late bargain-hunting and technical buying helped revive the battered Dow. The mild comeback prompted some short-covering of dollars and fresh buying of the currency, traders said.

The foreign-exchange market "has just been tracking the stock market all day," said David Jacques, vice president at Barclays in New York.

The market reacted little to U.S. September trade data released at the opening.
Traders expect little response to Wednesday's release of U.S. October housing starts.

The dollar was lower against most other major currencies in London, but limited its decline. It fell to 1.5985 DM from 1.6055 DM on Monday, to 1.4195 Swiss francs from 1.4232 francs and to 5.4730 French francs from 5.4822 francs.

MARKET: Trade Deficit Widens

(Continued from page 1)
ing a 2.90 percent shortfall on Monday.

The hardest-hit sector in the Dow was transportation stocks, but the most important aspect of the drop was that it was caused by

N.Y. Stocks
big traders at institutions, who forced a temporary halt in program trading under the circuit-breaker rules adopted after the 1987 collapse. After program trading resumed, so did the sell-off, which activated the circuit breakers again and slowed the decline but could not reverse bearish sentiment.

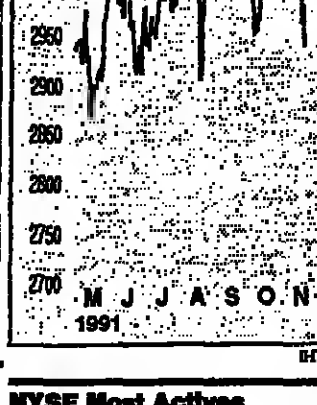
Portfolio and fund managers led the selling. Many were trying to lock in and preserve for their year-end reports the gains they made during the steady rise of the market during the year despite adverse economic news. Foreign specialists on the exchange said they held "limit" orders to buy blocks of stocks at levels that would be consistent with a Dow of 2,850 to 2,875.

That meant some portfolio man-

Via Associated Press Nov. 19

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



1991

M J J A S O N

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	46.00	45.75	45.75	+0.25
Amgen	46.00	45.75	45.75	+0.25
Amgen	46.00	45.75	45.75	+0.25
Amgen	46.00	45.75	45.75	+0.25
Amgen	46.00	45.75	45.75	+0.25

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	341	723
Declined	210	434
Unchanged	71	54

Amex Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	465	1,079
Declined	1,369	1,361
Unchanged	4,187	4,187

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	465	1,079
Declined	1,369	1,361
Unchanged	4,187	4,187

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2,854.25	2,854.25	2,854.25	-11.15
Indus	2,854.25	2,854.25	2,854.25	-11.15
Transp	2,854.25	2,854.25	2,854.25	-11.15
Comm	2,854.25	2,854.25	2,854.25	-11.15

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	442.75	441.25	-1.50
Utilities	142.75	142.25	-0.50
Finance	312.75	312.25	-0.50
SP 500	379.50	378.75	-0.75

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3,111.11	3,107.11	-4.00
Utilities	360.00	359.00	-1.00
Finance	1,035.00	1,034.00	-1.00
SP 500	1,035.00	1,034.00	-1.00

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3,111.11	3,107.11	-4.00
Utilities	360.00	359.00	-1.00
Finance	1,035.00	1,034.00	-1.00
SP 500	1,035.00	1,034.00	-1.00

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3,111.11	3,107.11	-4.00
Utilities	360.00	359.00	-1.00
Finance	1,035.00	1,034.00	-1.00
SP 500	1,035.00	1,034.00	-1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.01
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.01
Transp	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.01
Comm	100.00	100.00	100.00	-0.01

Market Sales

NYSE (a.m. volume)	241,430,000
NYSE (p.m. volume)	1,100,000,000
NASDAQ (a.m. volume)	27,000,000
NASDAQ (p.m. volume)	1,100,000,000

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15
1,000-2,999	1,000-2,999	1,000-2,999	1,000-2,999	1,000-2,999
3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999	3,000-4,999
5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999	5,000-9,999
10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999
20,000-49,999	20,000-49,999	20,000-49,999	20,000-49,999	20,000-49,999
50,000-99,999	50,000-99,999	50,000-99,999	50,000-99,999	50,000-99,999
100,000-199,999	100,000-199,999	100,000-199,999	100,000-199,999	100,000-199,999
200,000-499,999	200,000-499,999	200,000-499,999	200,000-499,999	200,000-499,999
500,000-999,999	500,000-999,999	500,000-999,999	500,000-999,999	500,000-999,999
1,000,000-1,999,999	1,000,000-1,999,999	1,000,000-1,999,999	1,000,000-1,999,999	1,000,000-1,999,999
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U.S. Companies Get Mean With the Greens, and the Soviets

Uranium Industry Glows at Imports

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Sharply increasing its exports of uranium to raise cash, the Soviet Union has dealt a blow to the American uranium industry.

The price of a pound of yellowcake, a lightly processed form of uranium ore, has slumped to \$3 from a peak of nearly \$12 in the summer of 1990. Low though the price is, experts say it may go still lower, because of the unusual economics of the nuclear fuel business.

Normally if a commodity's price falls, customers buy more, and the higher demand helps to stabilize prices. But the reactor-construction business is monolithic, and no one in the United States is likely to break ground on a new reactor because the cost of other fuel is cheap. And the customers, as regulated utilities, are unlikely to make bold purchase decisions. They are just going to buy what is regulated by the market, and the market is against them because if the market turns against them, they lose.

The current \$7 price "is well below even the marginal production cost of the most efficient producers in the world," said James C. Cornell, uranium expert in the Stamford, Connecticut, office of Nukem GmbH, a German trading company.

Crying foul, the domestic uranium producers filed a petition in Washington earlier this month, contending that the Soviets were dumping yellowcake -

In response to slack demand, sellers are apparently trying a big push. At Northern States Power, based in Minneapolis, which operates three reactors, David P. Austin, superintendent of nuclear fuel procurement, said dealers had come to him "asking how they could get the fuel they have to get before we would consider buying material."

According to the dumping complaint, American production of uranium has fallen to 8.9 million pounds, from nearly 44 million pounds in 1980.

At Uranium Resources Inc., a Dallas-based company that has two million pounds of annual capacity, half of it idle, Joe H. Card, the vice president of marketing, said his company was insulated for a time by fixed-price contracts.

"There's no way I can replace those contracts," he said. "I can't compete as being what I consider to be the lowest-cost producer in the United States." Some companies can outlast his, though, because they make yellowcake as a byproduct of fertilizer production or gold mining.

— MATTHEW L. WALD

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Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

72 Month		Stock	Div	Yld PE	Sig	100s	High	Low	4 P.M. CNY
High	Low								

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding numbers, arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the numbers are in a simple, bold font. The list appears to be a roster or a directory of some kind.

2. The second part of the document is a large, rectangular area containing a grid of small, handwritten entries. These entries are organized into rows and columns, suggesting a systematic record-keeping system. The handwriting is consistent throughout, indicating a single scribe or a highly trained group of scribes.

3. The third part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or signatures, arranged in a vertical column. These notes are more varied in style and content than the entries in the grid, possibly representing individual comments or approvals.

4. The final part of the document is a large, rectangular area containing a grid of small, handwritten entries, similar to the second part. This grid also appears to be a systematic record-keeping system, with entries organized into rows and columns.

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NAME	AGE	SEX	REL	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
JOHN J. BROWN	35	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
MARY J. BROWN	32	F	W	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
WILLIAM J. BROWN	30	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
ELIZABETH J. BROWN	28	F	W	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JAMES J. BROWN	25	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
MARGARET J. BROWN	22	F	W	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
CHARLES J. BROWN	20	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JOHN J. BROWN	18	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
MARY J. BROWN	16	F	W	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
WILLIAM J. BROWN	14	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
ELIZABETH J. BROWN	12	F	W	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JAMES J. BROWN	10	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
MARGARET J. BROWN	8	F	W	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
CHARLES J. BROWN	6	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JOHN J. BROWN	4	M	H	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
MARY J. BROWN	2	F	W	1918	10/15	NEW YORK	ARRIVED

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(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows[illegible]

AMEX High-Low

NEW HIGHS

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NEW LOWS

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Australia Chooses 3-Nation Group To Bring Competition to Telecoms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — The government chose a three-nation consortium Tuesday to build Australia's second telecommunications carrier in a major step toward breaking up its own telephone monopoly.

Optus Communications Pty., the new competitor to government-owned Telecom Australia, is committing 2.9 billion Australian dollars (\$2.3 billion) to the project, said Transport and Communications Minister Kim Beazley. The group must pay the government 300 million dollars for licenses and ownership of the indebted Ausnet satellite service.

BellSouth Corp. of the United States and Britain's Cable & Wireless PLC own 49 percent of Optus. The rest is split among four Australian parties — Mayne Nickless Ltd., Australia Mutual Provident Society, National Mutual and the Australian Industry Development Telecommunications Fund.

The Optus consortium beat a rival bid from Hong Kong's Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. for a slice of the lucrative Australian telecommunications market.

The plan to create a second carrier is part of a program to inject competition into Australia's technically efficient but outdated telecommunications system.

Optus is committed to install in

Sydney and Melbourne by the end of next year the first links of a phone network to be fully working throughout Australia by the end of 1997.

Optus has said it would undercut existing charges by Telecom and OTC, the monopoly's overseas arm which will be merged with the parent. The two have a total revenue of about 9 billion dollars.

The move to open up the market

'It will give a more effective Australian telecommunications presence in the Asian region.'

Kim Beazley, communications minister.

is part of the Labor government's deregulation of communications industries. International airlines have also been invited to bid for the state-owned domestic carrier Australian Airlines and for 49 percent of the international carrier, Qantas. The consolation for Hutchison, whose bid vehicle was Kalori Communications, is that it will be able to bid for a license to be a third

mobile-phone carrier from 1993.

Terry Winters, the Optus Communications managing director, told reporters his company should have a 20 percent share of the domestic, international and business-services market by 1996 and should have cut phone charges by up to 40 percent in the first few years.

Optus will receive a telecommunications license as an exclusive second network, plus ownership of Ausnet. Ausnet has a 740 million dollar debt built up from the launch of its five satellites, mostly used for relaying television across Australia.

The satellites, plus two more to be launched over the next two years, can be used by Optus as part of its new communications system linking into the rest of the world, particularly Asia.

"It will give a more effective Australian telecommunications presence in the Asian region," Mr. Beazley said, although Optus has yet to negotiate network links with overseas companies.

Optus, which will pay most of the 800 million dollars in a lump sum with the rest in tranches over a couple of years, will also invest two billion dollars over the next six years to build a network to compete with Telecom and OTC. (Reuters, AP)

India to Let Foreigners Buy Majority Stakes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The Indian government is drawing up legislation to enable foreign companies already operating in joint ventures here to take majority ownership, newspapers quoted the finance minister as saying Tuesday.

The new legislation, which is expected to be announced "within a few days," would give existing foreign firms the same chance as new entrants, the Economic Times quoted Finance Minister Manmohan Rao as saying.

Reports of the change came as government leaders told a conference of potential foreign investors that the liberalization of India's rule-bound economy launched four months ago was just a beginning.

"India is entering an exciting new phase of development," said Prime Minister Narasimha Rao.

Commerce Minister P. Chidambaram told the World Economic Forum meeting, "No country has ever moved so fast on such a wide variety of issues in so short a time."

The tax agency also has alleged

Seoul Opens New Front In Battle With Hyundai

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The South Korean government opened a new front Tuesday in its escalating battle with Hyundai Group by beginning an investigation into borrowing irregularities by its chairman, a day after he refused to pay a heavy fine.

Korea Exchange Bank, the primary bank for about 40 Hyundai subsidiaries, said it and the Office of Bank Supervision were investigating if some of the group's companies privately subsidized purchases of stock in parts of the conglomerate by Chung Jo Yung, the Hyundai founder, and members of his family.

Earlier this month, tax officials assessed penalties of 136.1 billion won (\$181.9 million) on Hyundai, 10 of its 47 subsidiaries, Mr. Chung and nine members of his family for tax evasion. The penalties were the highest assessed by South Korea, and they involved government charges of improper transfers of shares in Hyundai subsidiaries among Mr. Chung's family before the companies went public.

The National Tax Administration on Tuesday began looking into the assets of Mr. Chung and eight relatives, according to Seoul newspapers, as a first step toward imposing them as security for the unpaid penalties.

The tax agency also has alleged

that Mr. Chung and his family violated credit controls by borrowing 3.8 billion won from Hyundai Precision & Industries Co., Hyundai Pipe Co. and Hyundai Motor Service Co. when they bought shares of Hyundai Pipe in June 1988.

"If we find the companies lent money privately for the alleged stock transactions, we will punish them through credit controls and penalties," a tax official said.

Mr. Chung's announcement on Monday created shock in South Korea's business and political communities, which already were surprised by the size of the penalty. Many observers said they hoped the battle of wills between the government and the country's best-known tycoon would not spread.

"It has never happened that a business group has been openly against the government order to pay taxes," Kim Chong In, economic adviser to President Roh Tae Woo, told Yonhap, South Korea's domestic news agency.

Some observers said Hyundai was betting that its appeals of the penalty would get tied up in court and drag on after Mr. Roh's term expires in early 1993. Although Hyundai faces a maximum 25 percent surcharge for delaying payment, current double-digit interest rates mitigate that cost. (Reuters, AFP)

Tokyo to Let Foreigners Bid for More Contracts

The Associated Press

TOKYO — In the latest effort to reduce its swelling trade surplus, Japan announced Tuesday plans to make it easier for foreign companies to bid on government contracts.

The program would extend the bidding period from 40 to 50 days, provide contract information in English, lower the minimum amount for bids and expand the number of agencies open to public bidding, the Foreign Ministry said.

Japan first began market-opening measures for government purchases in 1983. Now 61 government and quasi-government agencies and organizations are required to put contracts up for public bidding, said Taizo Watanabe, a ministry spokesman.

The new plan would add 28 organizations, including the Power Reactor & Nuclear Fuel Corp., the quasi-governmental company that runs Japan's expanding nuclear-power program, Mr. Watanabe said.

The plan was devised because of the increasing trade imbalance between Japan and other countries, Mr. Watanabe said.

Last week, Japan announced that its trade surplus in October more than doubled from a year earlier to \$7.34 billion. It was the 10th straight month of increases from year-earlier levels.

Mr. Watanabe said the plan meant Japan was "taking leadership" in the Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade prior to an expected international agreement on standards for government procurement.

In the last fiscal year, the 61 organizations already involved bought about \$338 million in foreign products, or about 14 percent of total procurement of \$3.77 billion, Mr. Watanabe said.

Is the U.S. Backing Down on Chinese Pirates?

Critics of Baker Trip Also Worry About Stand on Taiwan's GATT Status

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. industry and congressional critics of China's trade policies are expressing concern that the Bush administration may be backing down from a confrontation with Beijing over its piracy of American computer software.

They said they also were concerned that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d had implied during his visit to Beijing that China could have veto power over Taiwan's admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the pact that policies world trade. The administration immediately denied the charges.

As an example of their concern, critics pointed to the administration's refusal to follow its usual practice and publish a list of Chinese imports that face retaliation if China fails to enact a series of anti-piracy laws by Nov. 26, the legal deadline for U.S. retaliation. "It looks as if they are going to do everything they can to avoid retaliating

against China," said one congressional trade specialist.

Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee's trade panel, warned Monday that "the administration must be willing to retaliate" if talks this week failed to produce Chinese commitments to stop piracy.

Mr. Baker told journalists that China had made "positive proposals" against piracy, "which the United States government welcomes." But some officials questioned whether Mr. Baker might have oversold the Chinese commitment to move on the piracy issue to avoid coming back from Beijing without achieving any positive results from his controversial trip.

Victoria Clarke, assistant U.S. trade representative for public affairs, said U.S. negotiators were holding "lots of discussions and consultations" with the Chinese on the piracy issue. Although Chinese offers "are not yet substantive enough" to avoid retaliation, she said further progress was possible when Chi-

nese officials came to Washington for further talks this week.

A congressional trade specialist said Congress would be wary about accepting Chinese commitments because Beijing had reneged on them so often. "Everyone here takes their promises with a grain of salt," he said.

Mr. Baucus also questioned whether Mr. Baker might have promised China not to push Taiwan's membership in GATT before the Beijing government was ready to join. In a letter to Mr. Baucus to gain Senate votes to give China "most-favored-nation" trade status, President George Bush promised to push Taiwan's membership in GATT irrespective of China.

While trade officials said the administration had not changed its position, Mr. Baker said that the example of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong joining the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference this year "demonstrates that we should be able to settle the membership problem."

Mr. Baucus said this "is inconsistent with the president's promise to 'work actively' in support of Taiwan's application."

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
3500	1600	2750
3000	1400	2500
2500	1200	2250
2000	1000	2000
1500	800	1750
1000	600	1500
500	400	1250
0	200	1000
1981	1981	1981
Exchange Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	4,261.23	4,198.21
Singapore Straits Times	1,439.95	1,420.17
Sydney All Ordinaries	1,656.80	1,646.50
Tokyo Nikkei 225	23,326.89	23,400.12
Kuala Lumpur Composite	535.64	528.60
Bangkok SET	679.62	653.46
Seoul Composite Stock	656.01	663.75
Taipei Weighted Price	4,480.94	4,420.69
Manila Composite	1,102.31	1,099.65
Jakarta Stock Index	243.51	243.64
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,495.57	1,484.86
Bombay National Index	N.A.	896.25

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

• Japan's broad money supply in October grew 2.1 percent from a year earlier, down from 2.2 percent in September and the smallest increase on record, the Bank of Japan said.

• Kyocera Corp., the world's largest maker of ceramic packages for chips, said its net consolidated profit had fallen 5.4 percent to 15.8 billion yen (\$122 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30.

• Ricoh Co. of Japan said it planned to double output of camera parts, to 100,000 per month, at its Chinese affiliate to meet growing demand from its camera-assembly plant in Taiwan.

• Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. has received approval to set up a unit at Malaysia's international offshore financial center of Labuan.

• Nissin Flour Milling Co. of Japan posted an 81.3 percent rise in net profit, to 5.2 billion yen, in the six months to Sept. 30.

• American International Assurance Co., based in Hong Kong, said it had signed an agreement with Japanese and Taiwan partners to set up a joint-venture finance company, Universal Finance Co., in Taiwan.

• The Cook Islands has failed to renegotiate a loan of about 70 million Deutsche marks (about \$44 million) with an Italian bank to fund the building of a luxury Sheraton Hotel, the Cook Island News reported.

• Hong Kong plans to keep its dollar pegged to the U.S. dollar in the period preceding the transfer to Chinese rule in mid-1997, Governor Sir David Wilson said.

Manila Pushed on Economic Plan

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippines risks losing a \$5.3 billion deal to restructure its commercial-bank debt unless it agrees with the International Monetary Fund on an economic program for 1992, the central bank governor said Tuesday.

Governor Jose Cuisia told Philippine financial executives that the IMF was withholding approval for the government's 1992 fiscal program because the senate had failed to pass new tax measures.

The measures are needed to help the government meet revenue and budget-deficit targets agreed with the IMF.



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Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It
is updated twice a year.

SPORTS

Don't Shove the Fans, They Pay the Salaries

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At a New York Knicks game in Madison Square Garden recently, a fan in a sweatshirt and jeans stood at court-side and shouted hello to the players. An usher came over. "C'mon, move it," he said. "Get up to where you belong." The guy had apparently found his way to the classy seats from the booms.

"Hey, whaddya pushin'?" the guy said to the usher. "I'm payin' these guys' salaries."

Some people in the vicinity, in suits and ties, smiled at his presumption, this guy paying Patrick Ewing his \$30 million. Fact is, he is certainly contributing, and so were those nearby. And they are paying more and more, and often getting less and less.

This is not just with the Knicks, but with the other teams in town, too. This came to mind when the Mets announced recently that they were raising ticket prices. Most seats for home games next season will be priced at \$1 more than they were this year. If, say, you had a loge or reserved mezzanine seat last season for \$11, you'll pay \$12 this season; if you had a field box for \$14 before, you'll have to cough up \$15 now.

And since the Mets fell from second place in 1990 to fifth place in 1991, and there is no guarantee they'll improve in 1992, then what the Mets are asking the fan to do is pay more money for less winning baseball.

"We will be doing extensive retooling of our major league club and will be active in the free-agent market," said Frank Cashen, the club's senior executive vice president. "Our stated purpose is to return the Mets to the top spot in the National League."

That is, the Mets are hiking prices so fans can help pay for Viola's new multimillion-dollar contract, and so the Mets can perhaps entice Bonilla to join them for, say, \$25 million for five years. Cashen's statement indicated that because the salaries of athletes have skyrocketed, the fans, despite being battered by a foul economy, must bear some of the burden.

THE FANS LEARN once again that they are, in effect, being held responsible for the poor money management of sports teams, which, at first blush, appears pretty looney. On second blush, the owners are able, in most cases, to sell their teams at huge profits, so the strategy of the fans digging deeper has its substantial rewards for ownership.

But fans also seem to be paying the price for some of the cheesy personnel moves of Cashen and others, trading players who have succeeded in other places, and bringing in players who haven't succeeded in this place. Have you gone, Kevin Mitchell?

So maybe the Mets are in a bind, and feel they have no choice but to raise ticket prices to try to patch up previous mistakes. Maybe they've hit their heads against a wall to devise other ways to garner the revenue, but this year, this one year, they've come up empty.

One might wish to bleed for them, until it is recalled that the Mets raised ticket prices the year before, and the year before that, and the year before that. Go back to 1985, the year before they won the World Series.

At Shea Stadium, the reserved mezzanine, to use a typical example, was \$7.50; the price rose each year from \$8 to \$8.50 to \$9 to \$9.50 to \$10 to \$11 to the current, allegedly Viola-and-Bonilla inspired, \$12. The worse the Mets do, the more attendance drops (they were over 3 million in 1987 and 1988, and down to 2.28 million last season), and the more the fans pay.

Yankee prices have pretty much followed the Mets' prices, and gone from, for example, \$8.25 in the lower reserved tier in 1985 to \$12 last season, and bleacher seats have gone from \$1.50 six years ago to \$4.50 last year. The Yankees may have good reason to raise ticket prices. After all, they improved last season, zooming from seventh place in 1990 to fifth place, and losing only 91 games instead of 95.

Meanwhile, as the Knicks floundered, their court-side seats in the last six years leaped from \$20 to as high as \$65, and upper mezzanine from \$10 to \$16. It is just about the same for the Rangers.

And since the teams haven't given more sports entertainment, they've sometimes tried diversionary tactics. Like the Knick City Girls, the dance troupe that is falling flat at the Garden.

The fans, including that guy who was shoved upstairs by the usher, are paying their salaries, too.

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Buffalo's Thurman Thomas lunging through Miami defenders for some of the 135 yards he gained. Thomas also scored twice.

Bills Snatch Victory From the Dolphins

The Associated Press

MIAMI — The Miami Dolphins thought they had a chance to win, and the Buffalo Bills took it away.

Buffalo recovered three fumbles, intercepted Dan Marino twice, turned the turnovers into 17 points and beat the Dolphins, 41-27, in a National Football League game here Monday night.

The Bills, who went into the game with the second-worst give-away-takeaway ratio in the AFC, committed no turnovers.

"In the first eight games we were pretty pitiful as far as turnovers," said the Bills' quarterback, Jim Kelly. "The last couple of games we've started to realize what we have to do. We have to take the ball away and not give it away."

"The defense came up with some big plays," he added, "and we were able to go back out and score."

Buffalo's offense wasn't even needed following the first turnover. The Bills' linebacker Cornelius Bennett, on the blitz, forced a fumble by Marino, recovered it and scored on a 6-yard return.

"I always try to set the tempo of the game by making a big play," Bennett said, "and the last few weeks I've been able to do that."

Buffalo improved to 10-1, best in the AFC and four games ahead of the second-place New York Jets in the Eastern Division. Miami fell to 5-6.

"You have to play almost perfect football to beat the Bills the way they're playing right now," Marino said. "And we're not doing that."

The Bills mounted scoring drives of 83, 65, 72 and 89 yards. Thurman Thomas rushed for 135 yards in 23 carries and scored twice. Kelly threw for three touchdowns, including two to Andre Reed.

The 41 points were the most scored by Buffalo against Miami in a regular-season game since their first meeting in 1966, won by the Bills 58-24. The Bills beat Miami 44-34 in the playoffs last season.

Buffalo is accustomed to production from its offense, ranked No. 1 in the NFL. Big plays by the Bills' defense, ranked third-worst, have been much less frequent.

The first and biggest turnover came when Bennett beat the tackle, Mark Dennis to the outside, knocked the ball from Marino's cocked right hand, fell on the fumble, stood up and dashed into the end zone. That gave Buffalo the lead for good at 17-0 midway in the second quarter.

Kelly completed 20 of 28 passes for 185 yards and touchdowns covering 5 and 23 yards to Reed and 10 yards to Thomas.

Thomas topped the 100 mark in rushing for the seventh time this season and passed the 1,000-yard rushing mark for the third consecutive season. Kenneth Davis added 98 yards rushing on 25 carries.

Some NFL Referees Might Remember It All as Black Sunday

By Mike Freeman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was not a Hall of Fame day for National Football League officiating.

Mistakes by referees in two games on Sunday — Dallas at New York and Denver at Kansas City — led Monday to a stiff warning from the league to the Dallas Cowboys' coach, Jimmy Johnson, for publicly criticizing the officiating, and to the league's stating that one of its referees made an error during the Chiefs' 24-20 loss.

In that game, an error by officials led to more time being taken off the clock than should have been in the final seconds of the game — which possibly cost the Chiefs two more shots at the end zone.

Commissioner Paul Tagliabue faxed a letter to Johnson warning him that further public criticism of officiating would result in at least a \$7,500 fine. The NFL's director of communications, Greg Aiello, said Johnson had not been fined because it was "basically standard procedure" to warn a first-time violator of league policies regarding public criticism of officiating.

But Aiello stressed that it was strictly a judgment call, and coaches could be fined for first-time violations, depending on the severity of the comments.

Aiello said Tagliabue had noted in the letter that, in the past, Johnson and his staff had been "very professional in these matters."

Johnson was furious with several calls in the game, which Dallas lost, 22-9. One call in particular angered him. On third and goal from the Cowboys' 3-yard line, linebacker Dixon Edwards was penalized for holding fullback Maurice Carthon, who was running in the flat. But replays showed

that as quarterback Jeff Hostetler rolled right on a bootleg, Carthon was actually blocking Edwards.

The penalty gave the Giants a first down outside the 1, and Rodney Hampton's touchdown run made it 13-3 with 3:30 left in the half.

It was then that Johnson lost control, yelling at umpire Dave Anderson, who had called the hold on Edwards. He also screamed at back judge Bill Carroll and referee Gordon McCarter.

After the game, Johnson said: "It was the worst officiated game I ever, ever, ever saw in my life. It was the worst since my daddy said to me, 'Here's what you call a football.'"

He added: "I know I'm going to get fined for this. But there's no way I could live with myself if I didn't say something. If that officiating crew was a coaching staff,

you know what would happen? They would fire their rear ends."

The league said that during the Chiefs game, referee Bob McElwee made an error that, in effect, cost Kansas City 10 seconds. When Chiefs wide receiver Robb Thomas was tackled in-bounds and injured, the officials called for a Kansas City timeout with 35 seconds left in the game. But since the Chiefs were out of timeouts they were charged a fourth and, by rule, penalized 10 seconds.

But, as the NFL statement read, "after McElwee explained the situation to the Chiefs' bench, he returned to the field and announced it again" on the stadium's public address system.

"During this second announcement," it went on, "the stadium clock operator ran the clock from 35 to 25. McElwee looked up, saw the clock set at 25 seconds, and mistakenly ordered the clock run to 16 seconds before allowing the Chiefs to snap the ball."

The NFL director of officiating, Jerry Seeman, was at the game and, according to Chiefs officials, called the league office Monday morning to notify them of McElwee's mistake.

Officials at the game also apparently erred on an earlier call. Quarterback John Elway threw a 29-yard touchdown pass to wide receiver Mark Jackson that gave the Broncos a 17-13 lead. It appeared that Elway was over the line of scrimmage when he threw, but replay official Norm Kragseth said there was not enough evidence to overturn the touchdown call.

Other replays from different angles — not available to the replay officials at the time — clearly showed that Elway had been over the line of scrimmage.

BOOKS

THE THRILL OF FEAR: 250 Years of Scary Entertainment

By Walter Kendrick. 292 pages.

\$21.95. Grove Weidenfeld, 841 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003-4793.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WHAT Virginia Woolf called "the strange human craving for the pleasure of feeling afraid" is an all too familiar phenomenon these days, as attested by the popularity of Stephen King's books, by the cult status of movies like "Night of the Living Dead" and "The Texas Chainsaw Massacre," and by the endless sequels to "Halloween," "Friday the 13th" and "Nightmare on Elm Street."

In this lively study of scary entertainment, the scholar Walter Kendrick — the author of a diverting study of pornography called "The Secret Museum" — takes issue with "those who bemoan the graphic bloodletting of late-century horror films, who see it as a symptom of terminal degeneracy in Western culture."

There is nothing particularly new about today's horror films, he writes, except innovations made possible by special-effects technology. The extreme explicitness of bloodshed and mutilation displayed by today's slasher movies was

prefigured by the excesses of Grand Guignol theater in the early years of this century, just as these films' stock characters and plots can be traced back 250 years.

It is Kendrick's contention that "the wellspring of horror" is "the fear of death — or rather the fear of being dead, of the body's losing form, turning slimy, melting away," and that scary entertainment had its roots in the early 18th century, when Western culture began to worry obsessively about mortality, when death came to be seen not as a completion of life (leading the virtuous to a heavenly reward), but as a negation.

Until then, death had been accepted as a simple inevitability, and given the primitive hygiene of the day, people took a similarly matter-of-fact attitude toward its physical effects.

This all began to change, Kendrick writes, in the 1700s: "The reality of corpses, their sight and especially their smell, came to seem disgusting, obscene, dangerous to health."

"The spectacle of rot — for centuries a familiar spectacle — was moved from the centers of cities to their peripheries.

Cemeteries lost their charnels and their stink, becoming clean, airy places where the dead, safely ensconced underground, benignly fed the roots of trees and grass."

This argument about changing attitudes toward mortality comes directly from Philippe Ariès's monumental book "The Hour of Our Death," published by Random House a decade ago, and Kendrick uses it as the jumping off point for his own study of horror.

Although this volume remains heavily indebted to the work of other scholars — from Ariès's ground-breaking book to Edith Birkhead's study of Gothic terror ("The Tale of Terror") to Thomas

Boyle's examination of Victorian sensationalism ("Black Swine in the Sewers of Hampstead") — Kendrick does a nimble job of stitching together a history of scary entertainment.

He succinctly shows the reader how the "Graveyard Poets" of the 1740s and '50s established an imagery of moldering crypts and tombs; how the Romantics embraced an aesthetic of strong feelings, and how the Gothic novel defined an

array of plot devices and motifs that would be recycled by successive generations of horror writers.

Those motifs, now familiar to any viewer of contemporary horror movies, include the cowed figure who turns slowly to reveal the frightening visage of a skeleton; the gloomy mansion or castle, filled with secret passages and vaults; the sinister father or father figure who passes on a family curse to his children, and the dark, stormy night that serves as a backdrop to nefarious actions.

As a piece of critical writing, "The Thrill of Fear" leaves something to be desired. The author's assessments of individual works can be highly debatable and his analysis of trends often trails off into a speculative sturm.

As a straightforward chronicle of horror writing, however, it is an informative and consistently entertaining volume, providing fans of Jason, Freddy and Leatherface with a historical perspective on their heroes.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times					
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 booksellers throughout the United States. Works on not all are necessarily consecutive.					
FICTION					
This Week		Last Week	On List		
1	SCARLETT, by Alexandra Ripley	1	6	7	14
2	NEEDFUL THINGS, by Stephen King	2	5	8	13
3	COMEBACK, by Dick Francis	3	5	9	12
4	THE SUM OF ALL FEARS, by Tom Clancy	4	13	11	12
5	REMEMBER, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	7	3	12	13
6	NIGHT OVER WATER, by Ken Follet	4	7	13	14
7	SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Judith Kerr	9	4	14	15
8	THE DOOMSDAY CONSPIRACY, by Sidney Sheldon	9	4	15	16
9	ALL THE WEYERS OF PERIN, by Anne McCaffery	8	4	16	17
10	REUNION, by Michael Ian Friedman	15	2	17	18
11	LILA, by Robert M. Pirsig	10	3	18	19
12	THE FIRM, by John Grisham	11	5	19	20
13	GONE WITH THE WIND, by Margaret Mitchell	11	5	20	21
14	THE DISCOVERER, by Frederick Forsyth	12	8	21	22
15	OR, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	14	8	22	23
NONFICTION					
1	DEN OF THIEVES, by James B. Stewart	1	5	3	36
2	ME: STORIES OF MY LIFE, by Katharine Hepburn	2	9	4	37
3	UNDER FIRE, by Oliver L. North with William Naval	3	2	5	38
4	THE NEW WORLD ORDER, by Pat Robertson	4	3	6	39
5	U.S. OF AMERICA: FULFILLING DANCE WHILE YOU CAN, by Shirley MacLaine	5	14	7	40
6	PARADISE, by William Least Heat-More	6	13	8	41
7	WHORES, by F. J. O'Rourke	7	9	9	42
8	CHILDHOOD, by Bill Cosby	8	7	10	43
9	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	9	7	11	44
10	CRUEL DOUBT, by Joe McGinnis	10	6	12	45
11	MOLLY IVINS CAN'T SAY THAT, CAN SHE? by Molly Ivins	11	1	13	46
12	SAVAGE INEQUALITIES, by Jonathan Kozol	12	3	14	47
13	FIRE IN THE BELLY, by Sam Donaldson	13	2	15	48
14	CHUTZPAH, by Alan M. Dershowitz	14	21	16	49
ADVICE, HOW-TO & MISCELLANEOUS					
1	FINAL EXIT, by Derek Humphry	1	14	2	50
2	THE CARBOHYDRATE ADDICT'S DIET, by Richard F. Heller and Richard F. Heller	2	3	3	51
3	WHERE'S WALDO? by Martin Handford	3	4	4	52
4	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	4	2	5	53
5	FIND WALDO NOW, by Martin Handford	5	3	6	54

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OBSERVER

The Kevinoid Explosion

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — People whose memories reach back to Elvis Presley will confirm my testimony that before 1955 there were only three men in America named Kevin. That year, I believe, a large celestial body nearly collided with the Earth. I don't think it was an asteroid. I think it was a Kevinoid.

As it passed over the United States it must have drenched us with something, probably powerful kappas particles, that set off the Kevin explosion.

Science didn't notice. Neither did I until a dear relative recently named his new son Kevin. It was a remarkable name for our family. Our name style runs to Harry, Willie, Allen, Gene, Benjamin, Miller, Harvey, and such.

This Kevin in the family opened my eyes. Something was in the wind, namely Kevins.

Evidence: A big Pacific storm was recently named Kevin. Evidence: In this TV car-sales pitch a loud hawking man driving his brother-in-law's car that he won't give it back, a bostonsmith his sister justifies by telling her husband, "You know Kevin."

Not content with churning up oceans and highways, Kevins are moving in on baseball. They have placed Kevin Maas on the Yankees, Kevin Kaufman in the Houston Astros farm system, Kevin Mitchell on the San Francisco Giants, Kevin Seitzer on the Kansas City Royals, Kevin Tapani on the Minnesota Twins, Kevin Hickey on the Baltimore Orioles and Kevin Romine on the Boston Red Sox.

My son the contractor, who is named Michael, came to visit. Later I was being wondering if he hates his parents for not naming him Kevin like everybody else. I asked about his work, and he said he was rebuilding a house for a man named Kevin Hale.

"Surely you mean Kevin McHale," said I. "No," said he. "Kevin McHale plays basketball for the Boston Celtics. Kevin Hale is the man who lives in this house I'm rebuilding." Speaking of basketball reminded him he had seen a commercial on TV in which Kevin Johnson, a basketball player, showed plenty of bounce, thanks to the sponsor's sneakers. Did I know who Kevin Johnson played for?

"Of course not. For basketball you've got to ask Kevin Halberstam. He's the basketball expert."

Being nobody's fool, the boy knew I knew that Halberstam was a David, not a Kevin, and that I was merely indulging in ham-handed sarcasm. "Get out of the sports pages for awhile and forget Kevins," he said.

I decided to do so as soon as I finished the hockey news which was about Kevin Blanchard (played well for the Washington Capitals), Kevin Stevens (played well for the Pittsburgh Penguins) and Kevin Dineen (traded by the Hartford Whalers).

Whalers reminded me of my favorite high school football team, the Nantuxet Whalers, and checking the Nantuxet Inquirer and Mirror for a gridiron bulletin I noticed it had a new reporter: Kevin Blanchard.

Do they all belong to a Kevin club and sit around arguing politics with Kevin White, former mayor of Boston, and Kevin Phillips, the Republican author and columnist, and talking shop business with actors like Kevin Kline, Kevin Bacon, Kevin Costner, Kevin Dobson, Kevin McCarthy and Kevin Nealon while listening to the music of Kevin Eubanks, the jazz guitarist?

I can hear them now crying "Break a leg!" when Kevin Heelan, the playwright, and Kevin Rigdon, theatrical scenery designer, open their latest shows in New York.

I bet they tag Kevin Sesums, the *Fairfax* editor of *Vanity Fair*, to put their names in print. I bet they're proud that Kevin Maxwell has become publisher of *The Daily News*. I bet they pester Kevin Starr, the historian at the University of Southern California, to write their history.

And what of their laws? Do they get inside tips on how to make their gross net deep from Kevin Morris, director of the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program at the National Agriculture Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland.

Speaking of underground, disembarking at the Times Square shuttle stop the other day I saw a poster urging travelers to bring their problems to the manager of the Times Square-Seventh Avenue subway station. His name is Kevin Berry.

New York Times Service

The Boxing Match Over 'Harlot's Ghost'

When John Simon criticized Norman Mailer in his review of "Harlot's Ghost" in *The New York Times*, Mailer did not take it lying down. He demanded space to reply, even denouncing Simon for panning a performance by his daughter and hinting of fistfights. Here are excerpts from the exchange that resulted. From Mailer's letter:

JOHN SIMON was in a rut and Becky Sinker was in a jam. John, who knew that his facilities of review were inferior to no one's in the land, was nonetheless calmed in a sea of mediocre status. Having ascended no higher than theater critic for *New York* magazine and movie reviewer for *National Review*, he had had to content himself these many years by carving up a number of actresses' egos and smiting the majority of American authors, directors and actors more renowned than himself. It was a condition not without grief — to be the most brilliant, worldly and incorruptible mind of the 20th century and have to spend one's days masticating cotermines. Yet, Simon could not break out.

The two most prestigious organs in town for exhibiting one's critical virtuosity were *The New York Times* Book Review and *The New York Review of Books*. The latter had had nothing to do with Simon, and the Book Review at the Times, on the rare occasions they invited John to do a job, shunted his talents to a siding. All the same, he did his best to ingratiate himself. From 1980 to 1990, he gave sweet reviews to Alexander Sokolov's book on Jean Renoir, to Peter Stephan Jungk's work on Franz Werfel, to "Diary of an Erotic Life" by Frank Wedekind, and one Christmas, he even praised a \$110 coffee-table book, "Baltic Days." Such ecstatic assignments were due, doubtless, to his respectable reputation for doing "demonstration jobs."

Let us go back to Becky Sinker. Editor of *The New York Times* Book Review, she is very much in a jam. She has received the galley of Norman Mailer's new novel, "Harlot's Ghost," 1,300 pages long, seven years in the writing. Months before publication, the word from Random House is that this is not only a major ovel but Mailer's magnum opus. The claim is advanced by

that bona fide mandarin of American letters, Jason Epstein, editor in chief at Random House, and Mailer's editor. Who then can be found to review the work? Well, the Washington Post had the instinct to locate Anthony Burgess and the Chicago Tribune came in with formidable John Aldridge. The Independent in London chose Salman Rushdie, a coup! Sinker, however, turned down by her first four choices, began to contemplate Simon's availability. So, they had conversations. Could John, asked Becky, be depended upon to give a fair review? Oh, he could, said John.

Was there any history of a feud between the putative critic and the author? Not at all, said John. He had done a negative review of Mailer's book "Marilyn" years ago, but that had no bearing on the present. "He and I have had a personal relationship all along," Simon would later tell an interviewer.

Actually, his review of "Marilyn" could be described as enriching the scope of "neutral." ... a labor of just ... a new genre called transcendental masturbation or metaphysical dream dreaming ... a grisly roller-coaster ride along a biceps gone berserk ... Mailer needs either sex or food to be nauseating; he can do it with mere hyperbole. ... This is no longer

mere bad writing or bad thinking; it is perfect madness. ... "Marilyn" is a very poorly written, very demented book, by someone whom our deluded critics persist in treating as a major, perhaps our best, writer. And it would do to say that Mailer has only lately gone around the bend: there is less than a Chappaquiddick wheel's deviation between the two. Sinker, however, turned down by her first four choices, began to contemplate Simon's availability. So, they had conversations. Could John, asked Becky, be depended upon to give a fair review? Oh, he could, said John.

New York Times Service

An excerpt from *The New York Times* review by John Simon of "Harlot's Ghost."

Norman Mailer travels far in his writings. With one book he is in contemporary Utah, with another in ancient Egypt. Now he is on present day Cape Cod; now, in his latest, all over the world from the late 1940s to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and beyond. He travels far, and, generally, not light. "Harlot's Ghost," his new novel, runs to more than 1,300 pages, and where you expect to find THE END you get instead TO BE CONTINUED.

This information can affect you in two ways. You may feel that in this epic novel, which means among other things to explain United States foreign policy over the past few decades from the point of view of the Central Intelligence Agency (or, more specifically, three of its employees), is such a spell binding re-creation of momentous events that the length of the first installment is well earned, and the wait for the second, however long, amply justified. Or you may feel that Mailer, though he writes as if privy to the secret thoughts and private conversations of the makers of history, from John F. Kennedy to Fidel Castro, from Allen Dulles to J. Edgar Hoover, from Major General Edward G. Lansdale to Howard Hunt, must make most of this up, then bend it to fit in with his fictional characters — who tend to pale by comparison — only to end up with an arbitrary, lopsided, lumpy novel that outstays its welcome. And keeps outstaying it. ...

As nothing in Mailer's reply, or in his griping to various other publications, points to any specific errors or misstatements in my review of "Harlot's Ghost," I shall have to assume that what structures I did have remain unassailable, which may explain all this irrelevant lute and cry. Further, I shall take Mailer's singing out for attack my only "half unfavorable" review, rather than one of the many wholly negative ones by other critics, as a special compliment. Oh, yes, I did compare Mailer's book to those of Thomas Wolfe, though their styles are different. Quite so; my point of comparison, as I stated, was the probability.

From the editor's reply: Norman Mailer is right when he says that John Simon was not the first choice of *The New York Times* Book Review to review "Harlot's Ghost."

We thank Mr. Simon for stepping in where others would not tread. He wrote a fair and balanced review that met the standards of this newspaper. Normally the Book Review would not assign a book to a critic who had frequently disparaged its author's work. The editors were aware of Mr. Simon's review of "Marilyn" and the reference to Kate Mailer's performance, which they judged to be irrelevant.

It is characteristic of Norman Mailer's cult of personality (instead of cultivation of craft) that the attempted refutation of my review addresses itself to just about everything except the review itself. My negative reviews of two earlier Mailer books are as irrelevant to this case as Mailer's flustering introduction to a critical tome by the "formidable" John Aldridge. ...

John Simon

The Associated Press



Norman Mailer

PEOPLE

A Canceled Wedding

Julia Roberts's Story

Julia Roberts tells all about her canceled wedding in *Entertainment Weekly* magazine. Roberts says it was Kiefer Sutherland who first called off the wedding, even though the public may think she left him at the altar. "I had returned from a trip to Arizona intending to tell Kiefer that I thought it would be best for both of us to get married," she says. "But the next time I talked to Kiefer, he called me on the telephone and proceeded to tell me what I was going to tell him, which is he did not want to marry me. He did not want this to happen. ... He was far more nasty about it than I was going to be." The actress also denies that she was on the verge of quitting during the filming of "Hook" and that she has a drug problem.

The Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti won the Artist of the Year award at London's first annual Gramophone classical music Awards. He received the award from the diva Dame Joan Sutherland, who herself accepted an Award for Lifetime Achievement.

The deadline for a challenge to Greta Garbo's will has passed and her estate of more than \$20 million goes to her niece, Gray Malin. Sven Ake Fredriksson had challenged the will after the actress' death April 15, 1990, claiming he was the illegitimate son of her late brother, Sven Alfred Gustafsson. In July, New York Surrogate's Court Judge Eve Freeman denied Fredriksson's motion to have the will reopened. Fredriksson's lawyer said his client cannot afford the cost of an appeal, which had to be filed by Nov. 7. Reinfeld said he refused to settle or make any deal with the petitioner since this would have been a travesty to his beloved aunt's memory.

The science fiction writer Ray Bradbury wants Americans to turn off the tube — on which he blames the current recession. The economic slump began when someone on national television said, "A recession is coming," he asserted. "We kept on with this, and we did it to ourselves. It's completely psychological."

TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on Page 13

PERSONALS

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